The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,680—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line................ „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......................As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 29th Nov., 1879, at 3 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, on MONDAY, 1st Dec., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Dec., 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

Saloon passage............Rs. 500
Second Class passage........ „ 335

The Agra is due in London about 22nd January. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 16th December, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220		80	
Port Said	280	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIAN, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Doncich, on the 10th December, 1879.

S. S. VORWÆRTS, Captain G. Marussig, on the 10th January, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 8
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 132 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende, or Calais and Dover, are granted by the undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinston Circle, Bombay, 18th October 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN J. VERRIER.

THIS STEAMER will be despatched on or about the 29th November.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
18th November, 1879. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL, CAPT. LLOYD,
2,700 TONS, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on 13th December. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. Passage Money, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
(s)	KASHGAR	2621	450	E J. Baker	15th do.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	22nd do.
					1880.
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 26th November 1879. Acting Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail from Bombay to Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 30th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th November, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 6th December. Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 7th November 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances..	In 1870	... £139,808
	„ 1873	... £295,149
	„ 1877	... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of celebrated W. and A. Gilbey's Superior Wines and Spirits for merry Christmas and New Year's Day.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their room, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., sale to commence at 2 P. M. as follows :—

A large collection of celebrated W. and A. Gilbey's Superior Wines and Spirits, consisting of Castle Saumur in pints and quarts of gold and silver foil, the Castle Saumur "Champagne" is produced from selected grapes grown in the extensive vineyard of Saumur.

Castle port, sherry, claret, burgundy, sauterne, hock, gin, Irish whiskey, curacao, moselle, madeira, champagne, &c., &c.

Small lots will be put to suit intending purchasers, and the wines are now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
Just unpacked per
"KAISER-I-HIND,"
Specially constructed to order.

A consignment of real Chubb's Fire Resisting, Thief Resisting, and Burglar Proof Wrought Iron Safes with Gun Powder Proof Locks and 2 Keys, together with all the newly or recent patented improvements with fittings, and different sizes Prices very moderate to ensure quick sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Commissariat Agent, No. —, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 28th November 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant., S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction.

Sale commencing at 2 p. m. at Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in the Godowns of Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co., the undermentioned machinery without reserve :—

1 Bundling press (hand and steam power) quite new, 1 bundling press (hand and steam power), 1 copying press, 1 yard bundling press (hand power), 1 yarn bundling press (hand power), 1 bundling press (hand), 1 paisel press, 3 bobbin reels, frame roller, 1 wrap reel, mule roller, gas metre, counter shafts, and pulleys, fly doubling frame, pin and hawk winding frames, hangers, bolts, nuts, corkscrews, &c., &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the PRESIDENCY of BOMBAY for the official year 1878-79 in two volumes

Volume I—Foreign Trade—Ready.
Volume II. is being printed.
Price Rs. 10 [Ten] per copy [two Volumes].

W. R. PRATT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari.
Bombay Custom House, 26th November 1879.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sasson House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the Manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th November 1879.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

THIS TINCTURE, so celebrated for the cure of the most inveterate Malarial Fevers, is now prepared in the laboratory of the undersigned, according to the formula published by Dr. Carl Warburg, the most scrupulous care being observed in selecting the ingredients and in the process.

One Phial is sufficient for each case of Fever.

One Phial Re 1. Per dozen, Rs. 9.
Price in bulk quoted for Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMETS.

V. R.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST FIVE (5) NIGHTS OF
THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
in their elegant Theatre at the
FRAMJEE INSTITUTE, DOBIE TALAV.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, NOV. 28TH.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 29TH.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY NIGHT, NOV. 29TH.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
December 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1879.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.
See combined and repeated opinions of Public and Press.
REDUCED PRICES
to afford a treat to all classes of the community.
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
ONE MORE AND LAST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
on
SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 29.
commencing at 4 o'clock.

Admission—Rs. 2 Front Seats; Re. 1 Second Seats; a few special Reserved Seats at Rs. 3.

GALLERY—ANNAS EIGHT.

Children and Schools HALF PRICE to all parts.
Reserved and First Class Seats at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9. Carriages at 11.

H. R. HARWOOD, Lessee and Manager.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES.
(A CARD.)
A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
will be tendered to
MR. HENRY R. HARWOOD,
LESSEE AND MANAGER OF THE ABOVE COMPANY,
ON
TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 2ND,
under the immediate patronage of a large number of
INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN AND NATIVE
RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

Reserved Seats may be selected any day at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

Early application invited.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL will be played for on the mornings of the 28th and 29th instant. Players to start not later than 7-20 a.m. Twenty-four holes. One round each morning.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
26th November, 1879. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 28th November, 1879, at 5-15 p. m.

By Order of the Trustees,

A. O. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.
Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 18th November 1879.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટડ.

धी बाँबे बरमा टेडिंग कारपेरिशन लिमोटड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from 28th November to 11th December, 1879, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 12th December.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 27th November 1879.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

DANISH BUTTER,

Choicest Quality.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Re. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

COOPER.

FROM the celebrated COOPER COMPANY, London.

Pints, per dozen, Cash.....Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TAMAR INDIEN,

A LAXATIVE, REFRESHING, AND MEDICATED FRUIT LOZENGE,
FOR THE
RELIEF AND CURE OF
CONSTIPATION
and its attendant Maladies, such as
HÆMORRHOIDS, CEREBRAL CONGESTION, HEADACHE, &c.
Cash Price, Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SULPHATE OF QUINO-CINCHONINE.

(Molecular Rotation [α] $j = o$).

REPRESENTS the Alkaloids of Indian chinchona Bark freed from the Amorphous principles. Contains the same percentage of Quinine as exists in the Government Febrifuge, and the other Alkaloidal constituents, in such proportions that the action of the whole upon polarized light is neutral, thus ensuring uniformity of composition.

It is extensively displacing Quinine in medical practice in the Bombay Presidency, and may be relied upon as much superior to the Government preparation or any of the cheaper Alkaloids.

Per Ounce, Rs. 3-12.
Wholesale quotations special.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO. LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

3,000 VOLUMES of VALUABLE BOOKS, some rare and out of print works, will be SOLD by AUCTION, without reserve, on December 11th and 12th, at SOUNDY & Co.'s SALOONS.

Catalogues may be had on applicatin to SOUNDY & Co, or to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

CUTLER'S ICE, 6 POUNDS FOR 1 ANNA.

40 POUNDS AT 1½ PIE PER POUND.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Ld.

ICE ! ICE ! ! ICE ! ! !

AT TWO PIES A POUND,
OR
SIX POUNDS FOR ONE ANN.

THE PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE of this Company's Manufacture, commonly known as—

FORBES' ICE.

Can now be procured in any quantities from the Manager, Mr. T. Kyle, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay, or at any of the Company's Depôts for the small sum of 2 Pies a Pound. The water from which the Ice is made is scientifically filtered and purified. The Blocks of Ice, nine inches in thickness, can be cut to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately despatched to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of numdas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS.

ICE MAKNIG MACHINERY.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

WESTS ETHER ICE MACHINES.

To make from 5 cwt. of pure block Ice in 24 hours.

THE above machine are supplied at English cost price plus Shipping and Landing Charges and Agency Commission. Full particulars can be obtained at S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay are appointed the sole Bombay Agents for

BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENTS.

INSTRUMENTS supplied to the Army, or to Railway, School, Local Companies, or the Bands of Native Princes at the London prices plus the actual Importation Charges, Government Duty and Agency Commission.

S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

THE
WILHELM'S QUELLE :

ONE OF THE MOST RENOWNED SPRINGS
OF
NATURAL EFFERVESCENT MINERAL WATER,
SITUATED AT
KRONTHAL,
NEAR
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE.

[Extract from *Naval and Military Gazette*, March 26th, 1879.]

Among the many natural mineral waters that have of late years come into vogue, our attention has been called to a water called the Wilhelm's Quelle, from a spring situated in the Taunus, near Frankforte-on-the-Maine. . . . . . . It is highly recommended by several eminent medical men, Dr. Quain, Mr. Spencer Wells, and Sir George Burrows speaking very favourably of it.

Sold by
D. FERNANDES & Co.,
Dispensing Chemists, Bombay.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD have a large and varied assortment of First Class West of England Coatings and fine Angolas for Suitings and Trousers, real Scotch Cheviots, fine English manufactured India Tweeds, Bedford cords, Whipcords, &c., for riding, and a great variety of materials suitable for Shikar and general Jungle wear. We guarantee a perfect fit and strong workmanship, and any garment not approved will be readily altered or exchanged if returned in a saleable condition within a reasonable time.

Cash Price List.

		Rs.	a.			from Rs.	a.
Dress Suits		75	0	Heavy Overcoats	„	45	0
Do. Lined Silk		85	0	Warm Ulsters	„	55	0
Frook Coat, various materials	from	40	0	Whipcord Riding Breeches or Trousers		24	0
Morning Coat do.	„	36	0	Bedford cord do. do.		26	0
Vests to Match	„	9	0	White Flannel Cricketing Suits		30	0
Sac Coats, various	„	26	0	Best White Drill Sac Suits		15	0
Fine Angola Trousers	„	16	0	„ „ Linen do.		22	0
Fine India Tweed Sac Suits	„	30	0	Stout or Fine Holland do.		18	0
Best Blue Serge do.	„	30	0	White Vests	from	7	0
Fine Angola do.	„	35	0	Shikar Suits Hand-made Material		18	0
Warm do. do.	„	40	0	Do. do. The New Juugra		24	0
Scotch Cheviot do.	„	40	0	Do. do. Strong Holland		18	0
Light Overcoats	„	23	0	Black Alpaca Coats		14	0

The quality of the above is the best procurable, and patterns, together with Instructions for self-measurement, will be forwarded on application.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
CORRESPONDING HOUSE IN LONDON :
Messrs. POOLE & LORD, 145, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"A" COMPANY
B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER CORPS,
PARELL.

THE SECOND ANNUAL
GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
OF
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
F. MATHEW, Esq.,
Honorary Colonel, B. B. & C. I. R. Volunteer Corps,
(Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway,)
THE OFFICERS OF THE CORPS,
AND
THE OFFICERS OF THE RAILWAY COMPANY,
WILL BE GIVEN BY
The Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, assisted by Ladies and Gentlemen in aid of the Funds of the Corps,
THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879,
IN THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, PARELL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Front Seats, Numbered and Reserved ....Rs. 2
Second Seats... „ 1

Children under 12 years of age half price to front seats only.

Tickets may be obtained of any of the Non-Commissioned Officers.

Doors open at 9 p. m.; Concert to commence at 9-30 p. m., Railway Time.

A Special Train will run from Colaba at 9 p.m., Railway Time, convenient for the Concert, returning after the performance.

SERGEANT J. DODSON,
Parell, 1st November 1879. Honorary Secretary.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of a THOUSAND TONS of First class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER.

Delivery to be made immediately, or at the rate of two hundred tons per month.

Tenders will be received up to the 3rd proximo, and Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, General Offices, 27th November 1879.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Cash.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use...... ....Rs. 2 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GRAND LODGE of ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.—The Festival of St. ANDREW will be held in the Masonic Hall, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 1st December next, at 6 p. m. Application for Tickets, Rs. 4 each, to be made to the Grand Secretary, 29, Grant Road.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

FOUND, A DOG. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOUND, a FRENCH POODLE. Owner can have him by proving property. If not claimed THREE DAYS after date WILL BE SOLD to PAY EXPENSES. Apply to R. FOSTER, No. 26, Marine Lines.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.—A Loan of a Lac or two could be secured on Mill Property in Bombay. Interest 9 per cent. R. KOLAJI and Co., 36, Meadow Street.

WANTED, in a European Office, an Assistant Salesman for Piece Goods business. Apply stating references & salary required, to "S.," care *Bombay Gazette*.

A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER can find EMPLOYMENT in the EVENING after office hours Apply H., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a TEACHER for the Sixth Standard in the Mission High School, Surat. A knowledge of Persian necessary. Apply with Testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Mission High School, Surat.

WANTED, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to take charge of Engines and Boilers. As the strictest investigation will be made as to the character and abilities, none but steady and able men need apply. Also state if any experience in Millwright work. Apply stating salary required to "D.S.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A SCOTCH GENTLEMAN, age 38, unmarried, who has just completed an engagement as Accountant with an eminent Firm of Contractors, wishes a similar appointment, or a situation in a Bank or Mercantile House. Apply to Z., Bombay Gazette Office.

'XMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS—Beauties, Cheap, at the late Co-Operative Stores, Apollo House. Make your selections early.

GREURE CHEESE.—Just received a fresh supply of above in good condition, and is on sale at 28th November, 1879. BOLTON & Co.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort for two Gentlemen, or Lady and Gentlemen. Terms Rs. 75, or two Rs. 65 each. Address ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a 22-feet Teak JOLLY BOAT, Copper fastened, Grating throughout, Mast, Sail, and Oars complete. Price Rs. 100. Apply "BOAT," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, several new Victoria and all description of other Carriages. CARRIAGE COMMISSION ROOM, opposite Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, Cockburn and Campbell's celebrated Scotch Whiskey. Price Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, 3, Church Lane.

FOR SALE, a new DOG-CART and young Arab HORSE, English SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, the Turnout Rs. 1,100. Apply "C. J.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

'XMAS & NEW YEAR GREETING CARDS.—Series 1 doz. post free, inland, on receipt of Rs. 2-8. By Mail *via* Brindisi Dec. 1 & 8. Address—Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, several PROPERTIES on Malabar Hill, at Mandvie Bunder, and elsewhere. For particulars apply to the BANK OF BOMBAY.

GOLD WATCH CHAINS, of any patterns made to order, of pure Indian or 18 carat Gold, of English finish. Samples on hand at our factory, 4, Hummum Street, Bombay. C. MARCKS & Co.

A HANDSOME Bay Cavalry CHARGER [Persian] for sale, about 8 years. Price Rs. 1,200. Also Dog Cart and Bullock Gharry with Bullocks. Open to receive offers. Apply to Wm. WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S SUPERFINE BREAD (Machine-made), Price 2 Annas the loaf, delivered by Cart throughout the Island.

NOTICES.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE OF COMPANY.

MR. NAZIR has the pleasure to announce that he has completed all the necessary arrangements with the London Agent, and that the THEATRICAL COMPANY, under the management of Mr. H. R. TEESDALE, late of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, LEAVES ENGLAND for BOMBAY in the Hall Line Steamer of November 1. The season will commence on SATURDAY, December 6, 1879.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. Transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates :—

Stage Box to hold 6..............................Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier).............. „ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... „ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The full sum required has now been subscribed and deposited in the Chartered Mercantile Bank under the terms of the Prospectus. Boxes and Stalls engaged after this date for the season should be paid for by cheques drawn in favour of Bank of Bombay for credit of C. S. Nazir's Theatre Account.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND TO H. E.
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA

DESCHAMPS AND CO.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room Bedroom.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chairs, light and strong, 6 chairs packed in a space 3 by 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches—Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reredoses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Prideaux, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD CLOTH, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk, spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without Slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS Barouche with patent folding top, latest improvement for one or a pair of horses from Rs. 1,500 to 1,800.

LANDAULET Brougham, Patent foldings for one or a pair of horses, Rs. 1,400.

BAROUCHE, Clarence, Brougham, miniature Brougham of 4 seats, from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,200.

WAGONETTES, Victorias, Mail Phaeton, American Carriages, &c.

N. B.—Price list and designs sent on application by letter.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY of Mr. L. FONTAINE DIT MARQUIS having been CANCELLED from the 24th instant. Mr. R. De St. QUENTIN is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION.

DESCHAMPS & Co.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber will be held on FRIDAY, the 5th December next, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

(1). To consider and pass a scheme for the election of the Members of Committee by ballot, and to make such alterations in the rules as may be necessary.

(2). To discuss the principle of the New Licence Tax Bill, and pass such Resolutions as may be deemed advisable.

By Order of the Committee,

J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 25th November 1879.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 1,500 Gallons of SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, best quality, 300 Gallons to be supplied immediately on acceptance of Tender and the balance at the rate of 300 Gallons per month following.

Tenders to be endorsed and to specify the rate per Imperial Gallon delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 25th November 1879.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WHEREAS it has been brought to the Notice of the Company that the pure transparent block Ice manufactured by the Company is supplied to Steamers and Vessels in the Harbour as American Ice at an anna a pound, Notice is hereby given to Owners, Agents and Captains of Vessels that this Company's ICE can be PROCURED through Dubashes in any quantity at the rate of

2 PIES A POUND,
OR
6 POUND FOR ONE ANNA.

A stock of Ice is always kept on hand, and large Orders to the extent of several tons can be executed and the Ice delivered at any of the Bunders free of charge within two hours after the receipt of the Order.

The Ice is frozen in solid transparent blocks, ten inches thick, and weighing 5 cwt each. These blocks can be divided on the premises into smaller sizes to meet the convenience of customers.

Applicants for large quantities are recommended to apply to the Manager at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.

Ice is also sold at the following depôts :—Crawford Market, Pydhonee and Byculla.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following REDUCED RATES are now being charged for COTTON to BOMBAY :—

From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.	From	Half-pressed per Ton.	Full-pressed per Ton.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Nowsari	12 0 0	10 0 0	Anand	17 2 6	..
Muroli			Umreth	18 4 0	..
Sucheen			Dakor	18 10 3	..
Surat			Thasra	19 0 6	..
Amroli			Palee	19 11 9	..
Sion			Naraid	18 1 6	..
Kim			Mamoodabad	18 15 3	..
Panowlee			Barajree	19 8 0	..
Anklesur			Ahmedabad	20 4 6	15 8 4
Broach			Saburmuttee	20 8 3	..
Chumargaum	12 8 9	..	Ambli Road	21 2 3	..
Palej	13 4 0	10 13 4	Sanand	21 11 0	..
Meagaum	14 0 6	11 5 8	Charori	22 3 9	..
Karwan	14 11 9	..	Jackwara	23 13 9	..
Mundala	15 0 9	..	Jhund	24 1 9	..
Nulla	15 4 6	..	Patree	24 13 0	..
Dubhoi	15 9 6	..	Kharaghora	25 8 3	..
Chandode	16 7 3	..	Viramgaum	23 7 9	17 10 6
Bhadurpore	16 6 0	..	Sabli Road		
Itola	14 9 3	..	Lilapore Rd		
Baroda	15 7 0	..	Lak tar	20 0 0	16 8 0
Wassud	16 7 3	..	Wudwan		

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November 1879.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 475 of 1878.

MURARJEE PUNJA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in house No. 56, at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK ABDOOL BIN SHAIK AMIR, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in house No. 17, at Shaik Booram Camadin Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a DECREE made in the above suit on the 19th day of November 1878, it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should, on or before the 19th day of May 1879, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-four and annas eight for debt and interest and the costs of the above suit when taxed, and further interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum upon the sum of Rupees Six Thousand from the 25th day of September 1878 till payment, and in default of the said Defendant's paying to the Plaintiff such principal interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say, All that piece or parcel of ground containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,142, 1,143, and 1,144, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 17, all which premises are situate at and on the west side of Shaik Booram Camadin Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict late of Mazagon, now of Bhooleshwar, Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Shaik Booram Camadin Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' gully, appurtenant in common to the property under description and to the adjoining house of Shamjee Doctor, on or towards the north by the house of Ebrahim Ooka, and on or towards the south by the house of Bundoo Meya Murkey, and are now and for many years past have been in the occupation of Ayeshabibi and others. The revenue payable to Government is Rupees fourteen, annas four, and pies nine per annum. And whereas default has been made by the said Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on FRIDAY, the 28th day of November 1879, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

Municipal rates and taxes in arrears amounting to the sum of Rupees five hundred and seventy, annas six and pies five.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser (other than the Plaintiff) to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 27th day of October 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. JANARDHAN & GHANDHIBHOY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1879.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 98⅝, and French Rentes at 115¼; but enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted ⅛ lower in Fours, and ⅛ lower in Fours-and-a-half.

Withdrawals from the Bank of England are advised of £225,000 for Egypt and £225,000 for North America; but in the open market rates of discount are unaltered; 3 months' bills being 2 and 4 months' 2¼ per cent.

Quotations for Metals are unchanged on the week. Coffee is unaltered; but Cocoanut Oil shows a decline of 10s. in Ceylon and £2 per ton in Cochin. Seeds are all as last quoted; Wheat to arrive is 6d. per quarter higher for Mountain Club, 6d. lower for No. 2 quality.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday, Reuter's telegram says, were sluggish, but private advices seem to show that business is checked more by the enhanced prices asked by sellers than any falling off in the demand. Cotton in Liverpool closed strong, Surats firm, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. In spot prices the only change is an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in American, but from private sources we learn that Surats, to arrive, although not quotably higher, were more firmly held. From New York under yesterday's date, ready Mid. Uplands comes 1-16 cent higher at 12 7-16, but February shipment had receded from 12·65 to 12·61 cents per lb. The receipts from the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Wednesday's Receipts	33,000	34,000	22,000
Five days' do.	156,000	128,000	114,000
Total since 1st Sept..........	2,038,600	1,666,000	1,444,000

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, of the 40 lakhs offered, Rs. 33,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta and Rs. 1,20,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·42d. and Rs. 5,50,000 on Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·44d. per rupee, tenders on all three places at 1s. 8⅜d., receiving 35 per cent. of the amounts applied for. In sympathy with this Bar Silver, according to our own correspondent's advices, has declined to 53¼d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8⅜d. per rupee, which is confirmed by private advices.

EXCHANGE.—Council drafts having been allotted at about 1-16d. under the rate generally anticipated here yesterday, the market opened this morning with an equivalent decline. Throughout the day a very quiet tone has prevailed, only a very limited business has been done, and no further change in rates has been established. Calcutta advices come quiet, and so far as present apperances go the tendency seems more in favour of a further decline than an advance, but the belief in after improvement is too strong to admit of any prolonged depression. We quote:—

			Per rupee.
Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 8 15-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 8½d.	„
Credits	3 „ „ ...	1s. 8⅝d.	„
Documents	3 „ „ ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
France	3 „ „ ...	2·19	„

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, although quiet and fairly steady, has not been active, and transactions have not been large. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101 5-16.

The SHARE market is steady, but transactions are very limited. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 676½. Land and Press Companies are unaltered, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies we have only to quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Great Eastern, Rs. 10 in Manockjee Petit and Rs. 15 in Oriental.

COTTON.—The strong advices received from Liverpool this morning has induced a very firm feeling here, and sellers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market. At the same time, buyers have shown little disposition to pay the advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy demanded and very little business has been done in consequence. Closing quotations are:—

Good Hingunghaut, Dec. delivery......Rs. 242 per candy.
„ Omra Feb. „ „ 220 „
„ Broach March „ „ 232 „

SEEDS.—Linseed is firmly held owing to limited supplies, but the present rates of freight restrict export operations, and we still quote Rs. 7-1 to Rs. 7-3 per cwt. Rapeseed is nominally unchanged. For Gingelly the enquiry, if anything, is less active and with fair arrivals prices are easy at Rs. 40½ to Rs. 41 per candy for Mixed.

FREIGHTS.—If anything the general tone of the market to-day has been somewhat quieter, although rates have not quotably declined. For Liverpool quoted rates for measurement are 35s. ready, 40s. forward, but there is little cargo offering at that. For Marseilles and Genoa, relets for December shipment have been made to-day at 41s. 3d.; for Trieste and Venice 37s. 6d. is now asked for January, 42s. 6d. for March, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet so far as business to arrive is concerned, the late drop in exchange and the enhanced prices asked in Manchester preventing dealers from operating. From the Bazaar, however, clearances progress on a very fair scale, the estimate of to-day's business being 325 packages of Grey Goods alone, and prices on the average tend in sellers' favour. Local Yarns continue active at hardening rates.

COALS are dull to arrive, a cargo of Davison's West Hartley, December-January shipment by steamer, having been placed at Rs. 20, and to-day there are sellers reported at even lower rates without finding buyers. On the spot supplies are not heavy and prices are likely to be well supported for some time to come.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	122
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	676½
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	105

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	875
Albert Kurrachee Co.	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	950
Alber Ginning Co.	100	500	all	40	508
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	700
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	50 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	85
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	36
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50 nl.
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	80 do	360
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	920
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	950
French Press Co.	800	500	all	50 do	420
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	80 do	225
Prince of W. Press	120	--	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	200
ind Press Co.	400	850	750	0 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	59½	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,300	1,000	50 p.s.	502 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alfred Manufacturing Co.	1,000	500	all	Rs. 15	385 xd.
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	10	Nil	55
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	800	2,000	2,000	do	200
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	25	750
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	525
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	do	565
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	do	220
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	do	405
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	25	820
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	60	820
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	200	Nil	523
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	do	680
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	Rs. 30	900
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	do	520
Madras Spining	300	1,250	all	do	325
Madras U. Spining	42	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,300
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	80,000	50	50	Nil	7
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	30 p.s*	1,045
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	Nil	915
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	do	70
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	do	700
Oriental	4,000	625	all	15	565
rince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	Nil	70
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	do	610
Scounderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	do	625
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	25	do	120
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	,000	all	30	750
ictoria Mills	550	1,000	all	Nil	475

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES LIQUIDATION.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	Nil	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	do	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	do	
Broach Mills	..	..	..	..	
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	do	
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	do	
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	do	
Neriad S. and W. Co.	--	--	..	--	
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	do	
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	do	

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	845
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	350
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400		15 p.	185

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	2,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	150	10,000	2,000	250p. s.	2,700
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1250	100	100	10 p. s.	110
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	...	500
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.		500	300	36 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld	1,000	200	100	7½ p. ct	12
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	16
Mofussil Debenture	1,000	300	300	...	311
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	85 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 p.ct.	112
Treacher and Co.	1,290	500	all	62½ p.s.	660
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	1,000	250	all	6 p.ct	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH SHIP CHARLES BAL, 1431 tons, Captain R. Chapman, will sail to-day for Sandheads, in ballast.

THE BRITISH STEAM SHIP OORUN, 162 tons Captain J. Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Kathiawar, Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and eighty-one deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. Co.'s STEAM SHIP PACHUMBA, 544 tons, Capt. R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Col. C. T. Heathcote, Mr. G. Druitt, Capt. Baird, and one clerk. For Muscat—Mr. Nursoo. For different ports—115 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's STEAM SHIP GWALIOR, 1,799 tons, Capt. J. C. Babot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (1st November) via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Galle, with H. M.'s China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai to Venice.—Mr. W. S. Russell. From Hongkong to Bombay.—Mr. J. E. Sassoon and servant. From Singapore to Bombay.—Mr. Shaik S. Buchman.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. STEAM SHIP SIAM, 1,719 tons, Capt. G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Melbourne (1st November) Via Glenelg, King George's Sound, Galle and Colombo, with H. M's. Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Melbourne to Southampton—Mr. Maxwell. From Melbourne to Bombay—Mrs. M. Sexton and three children, Mrs. Hyland, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bell, Miss Bromley, Mr. Bray, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson and two infants, Col. and Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Branna. From Glenelg to Bombay—Mrs. Bakemen and infant. From King George's Sound to Bombay—Mr. Kindell. From Galle—Dr. Ross.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Oorun (s)	Fraser	Cutch, Nov 22.
	Siam (s)..................	Hector	Melbourne, Nov 1.
27	Gwalior (s)	Babot............	Shanghai, Nov 1.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Oban Bay...............	Storm............	Diamond Island.
	Britannia (s)	Hutchison ...	Liverpool.
	Pachumba (s).........	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Charles Bal, Chapman, for Sandheads.

The following vessels began to loading yesterday:—
Steamer Oorun, for Kattyawar Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Siam, for Australia &c.
Steamer Gwalior, for Southampton &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Inventor (s)..............Reynolds ......Liverpool, Oct 18.
Nepaul(s)...............Murray ....London, Aug 20.
Yarkand ....Callande ......Aden, Sept 23.
24 Hartfell ....Harman ......Liverpool, July 19.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 23.—Steamer Maharani. Ship The Tweed.

PASSENGERS.

Per Inventer—Mrs Burleigh and 3 children.
Per Nepaul—Dr Podroza and 2 native servants, and Mr R Ivatt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Khandalla (s)........ .... Bombay and S P.
Sha Jehan (s) .... Coconada.
Himalaya .... Rangoon.
Ilione .... Newcastle.
24 Colaba (s)................ .... Calcutta.
Fekin (s) .... Southampton.
Gannett (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
23 Arabia (s)................ .... Moulmein.
24 Chyebassa (s)......... .... Cal. and London.
Khandalla (s)......... .... Calcutta.
Ilione .... Pondicherry.
Colaba (s)............... .... Bombay and S P.
Shahjehan (s) .... Bombay.
Chinsura (s).......... .... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17 Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
20 Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
24 Seagull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
25 Philamel H M, ss, Breners, from Suez.
Nov. 5 Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.
15 Kaiser-i-Hind, Methven, from London.
15 Lumley Castle, ss, Sanders, from Pondicherry.
16 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, from Moulmein.
16 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, from Calcutta.
16 Anadyr, ss, Baron, from Marseilles.
17 Torrington, ss, Chitham, from Rotterdam.
17 Surat, ss, Breeze, from Bombay.
17 Patna, ss, Avern, from London.

DEPARTURES.

16 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Methven, to Bombay.
16 Lumley Castle, ss, Sanders, to Marseilles.
16 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, to Malta F O.
16 Mongolia, ss, Edmond, to London,
16 Anadyr, ss, Baron, to Shanghai.
17 Torrington, ss, Chitham, to Batavia.
17 Surat, ss, Breeze, to Venice.
18 Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
Seagull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Philomel, H M ss. Breners, from Suez.
Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—76 cases stout, Jumsetjee Framjee; 50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.

FROM LONDON.

Lorne s—15 cases geneva, Eduljee Burzorjee.
Precurseur s—60 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Australia s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—250 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co; 14 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Edu jee Boyce; 6 cases sauterne, 2 cases liquers, 30 cases port, 6 cases claret and 30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 17 cases curacao, 20 drums mettilated sprit, and 110 cases champagne, Treacher and Co; 8 cases cochineal, Aspall Motamull; 3 cases cochineal, Ramchund Nugindass; 129 boxes bar silver (Rs. 320,000) the Chartered M Bank of I L and China; 250 boxes bar silver and coins (Rs. 767,000), the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—150 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co; 50 cases champagne, B and A Hormusjee; 276 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeshir and Sons.
Assiria s—23 cases brandy, Cutler, Pamer and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—50 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—261 bags myroballans, Hunsraz Nursee; 60 bales cotton, Wagjee Bhimjee; 35 bales hemp, 350 bales cotton, 300 bags myroballans, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heeralall Jumnadass and Co; 71 bales cotton, Harvey Sabapathy; 140 bales wool, Ralli, Brothers; 28 bales cotton, 26 bags myroballams, Khimjee Lukhmidass and Co; 51 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 25 bales wool, Jewraj Davjee; 75 bags myroballams, W and A Graham and Co; 28 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 30 balee wool, Jeewundass Premjee; 25 bales wool, Candass Dhurrumdass; 514 Packegs galls, 50 bags ground nuts, Currimbnoy Hussonbhoy; 12 bales carpets, 6 bales hides, Hajee Sajan Lalljee; 9 bales hides, 6 cases fishmaws, Alarukia Sazan; 72 pieces elephant tusk, Panachund Agarchund; 213 pieces elephant tusks, Mahomedjee Hajee Adamjee; 93 pieces elephant tusks, Abdool Rehman Khan Mahomed; 21 cases indigo, Pelli and Co; 38 bundles horns, Esmail Peerdina; 17 bales wool, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy; 88 bags myrabollams, Nathoo Soonderjee; 50 bales coir yarn, 16 bales coir fibres, Tyabjee and Co; 37 bundles horns, Joseph Mahomed Dana.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—315 bags myroballams, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 8 cases peacock feathers, Wallaybhoy Mahomedbhoy; 300 packegs mother-o'pearl shells, David Sassoon and Co., 10 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 11 bales hides, Syed Amed Meera and Co; 18 bales skins, Dost Mahomed Hassum bhoy and Co; 41 bales hides, Mahomedally and Co; 36 bales hides, Shaik Woodmanally and Co; 7 bales hides, Vana Ana S M S and Co 2 bales carpets, V A M Mahomedally 41 bundles ivory, Sheriff Durvesh; 12 cases olibanum, Rajubally Ally Ruza, 1 pieces elephant tusk, Sheriff Durvesh, 49 bales cuscusroots, Joosub Abdeola; 75 bundles horns, Damoodbhoy Hassum; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and Co; 59 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 517 bags myroballans, Rujubally Ally Ruza; 500 bales cotton, 165 bales senna, 303 bags coffee, 94 bundles coir yarn, 91 cases tea, 15 bundles Cinchona bark, 16 bales cotton, 5 bales hides and 1 case tea, 9 cases cardamoms P and O S N Co; 475 bundles Coolfa Ruttonjee Maneckjee; 345 bundles coiryarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 30 bundles horns, Goolam Hoosein Morarjee; 18 bundles horns, 7 cases peacock feathers, 6 cases fishmaws, Munjeebhoy Allana.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trinacria s—1,600 bags wheat, F Masotti and Co; 200 bags wheat Knoop and Co; 281 bags gingelly seed, W M Bell.
Arabia s—683 bags gingelly seed, Knoop and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Baltimore s—6 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Mills, Lt-Col, By Staff Corps, on retirement, from Quetta.

NOVEMBER 26.

Cox, Lt-Col, H M's 15th, Regt. N I, on furlough, from Australia.
Ross, Surg Major, By 4th Rifles, from sick leave.
Fabeck, Surg Major, Med Dept, on Med Cert, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

Hume, Major Genl, Bl Corps, Staff, to join, to Allahabad.
Bradden, Capt, Bl 55th Foot, to join, to Allahabad.

NOVEMBER 27.

Currie, Surg Major, 10th Bl Lancers, on sick leave, to England.
Minto, Lt Col, Bl Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Newport, Lt-Col, By 28th N I, to join, to Surat.
Ross, Surg Major, By 4th Rifles, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months:—Captain Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months:—Lieut Lucas, Bombay Staff Corps.

The services of Surgeon Greany, Bombay Medical Establishment, in medical charge of the 18th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Judicial Department.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered, in succession to Conductor Humphrys:—

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) Gillingham to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Clarke to be Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Conductor Stirton to be Acting Conductor, and Store Serjeant Allen to be Acting Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut Whittuck, of the 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 12th N I.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieut Wilson, Adjutant General's Office, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieut Prior, of the 54th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 18th N I.

Major Stock, Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Lieut-Col Macleod, Infantry, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Captain Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the service:—

Col Evezard, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity £5,680.

Col Bates, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalized value of annuity £4,742.

The Rev A G Cane, Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bombay, is placed on general duty at the Presidency from the date of His Lordship's arrival in Bombay, until that of his departure on tour with the Bishop of Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Symonds, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Satara.

Mr Cox and Mr Van Der Straaten have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr Falloon, Superintendent of the Hill Station of Panchgani in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Satara.

Mr Druitt has delivered over charge of the Office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Surat.

Mr Westbrook has been appointed to act as Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in addition to the duties of his substantive appointments.

Mr Moscardi to be Assistant Collector of Kaira.

Mr Crawford to be Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments sub pro tem in consequence of Mr H N B Erskine having been appointed to be sub pro tem Commissioner in Sind:—

Mr Richey as Senior Collector (acting at Poona).

Mr Stewart as Junior Collector (acting at Satara).

Mr Mulock as Extra First Assistant Collector for the Panch Mahals (acting as Collector of Thana).

Mr McLeod Campbell as First Assistant Collector (acting as Forest Settlement Officer, Poona).

Mr Sinclair as Second Assistant Collector.

Mr Jacob, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Satara.

Assistant Surgeon Valles was transferred from the Dispensary at Uran to the Dispensary at Bassein on public grounds, and not at his own request.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Furdoonji Cooverji has delivered over and Major Cruickshank has received charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Admedabad.

Major Cruickshank, R E, to be temporary Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

The following reversions will be made in consequence:—

Mr Lambert to revert to Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr Reynolds to revert to Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Lieut Whiteford to revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Mr Chadanani to revert to Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Mr Coppin, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Kathiawar State Railways, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India for service on the Railway from Quetta towards Kandahar:—

Major Macartney, Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Major Twemlow, Executive Engineer, Second Grade.

Lieut Whiteford, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut Fuller, Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut Robinson, Temporary Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut Davidson, Temporary Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

Lieut Hickson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

Lieut Alban has delivered over and Lieut Thomas has received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Bhuj.

Mr Shahane, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, and Mr Betham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the District Forests Office, Kolaba.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Nilkant Ganesh Kulkarni, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Satara District.

Mr Woodward has delivered over and Col Parr has received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Mr Ollivant, Acting First Assistant Collector, Surat, has delivered over charge of his office to Mr Grant, First Assistant Collector, Surat.

Mr Borradaile has delivered over and Mr Mackenzie has received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Messrs Keyser and Gray have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr Gray has delivered over and Mr Hammick has received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector, Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, Nov. 19.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 2nd Queen's Regiment—Second Lieut Pickard-Cambridge, to be Interpreter, vice Lieut Pain.

83rd Regiment—Lieut Walter to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Bell.

92nd Regiment—Lieut Forbes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Dunbar.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

14th Hussars—Lieut Col Arbuthnot, to remain in England, from the 7th November to the 7th March 1880, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Captain Sharp, (H Battery 6th Brigade,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

2-7th Foot—Lieut Daunt, to England, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Captain Hodnett, to England, to appear before a medical board.

63rd Foot—Lieut Hudson, to England, to appear before a medical board.

81st Foot—Captain (Local Major) Jackson, to England on urgent private affairs, pending retirement,

85th Foot—Colonel Appleyard, for four months in India, on private affairs.

100th Foot—Captain (Brevet Major) Prior, to England, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgeon Major Hall, to England, to appear before a medical board.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 22.)

Mr Howell, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, has returned from the privilege leave granted him, and received charge of his office at Piparia from Lieut Col Glasfurd.

Lieut Col Glasfurd, Additional Commissioner for the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, has received charge of his office from Col Playfair.

Col Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, has received charge of the district from Mr Berry.

Majors Ricketts, Bowie, and Macdougall, Officiating Deputy Commissioners, I, II, and III Class, will respectively revert to Deputy Commissioner II Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioners, III and IV Class.

Surgeon Major Cullen, Civil Surgeon of Nimar, has received charge of the Khandwa Jail and of the Civil Medical duties of the Nimar district from Surgeon Corbett.

Mr Nicholls, Officiating Commissioner of Excise, Inspector General of Registration and Superintendent of Stamps, has received charge of his duties at Khandwa from Mr Fanshawe.

Surgeon Major Trimnell, Civil Surgeon, on return from furlough, is posted to the Raipur district.

Surgeon Major Gaffney, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Raipur, on being relieved by Surgeon Major Trimnell, is posted to the Seoni district.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 27th November, 1879.

1 No 832 Vol F Hensley A Company is granted 6 days leave of absence from this date.

2 The range at Coorla will be closed on Saturday evening on account of the Commanding Officers parade.

3 Sargeant Instructor J Walch will be attached to C Company and Sergeant Instructor G Crotte to F Co for duty until further Orders.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, November 6.

THE following promotions have been made:—Commanders A H Alington, A J W Musgrave, H J Carr, and C Oxey to be Captains.

Lieut E R Mathias to be Commander.

The following promotions in Her Majesty's Fleet have this day been made for services rendered during the recent campaign in South Africa:—

Lieuts F R Carr and R W Craigie to be Commanders. Sub-Lieuts J Startin and TG Fraser, to be Lieuts. Navigating Sub-Lieut J G Heugh to be Navigating Lieut.; and Boatswain J Cotter to be Chief Boatswain.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, November 7.

Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col the Hon W Le P Trench retires upon a pension with the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major Wheatley to be Lieut-Col vice the Hon W Le P Trench.

Major E C Sim to be Lieut-Col, vice Wheatley.

Captain R J Bond to be Major, vice Wheatley.

Captain A K Haslett to be Major, vice Sim.

Lieut H Denison to be Captain, vice Bond.

Lieut W H James to be Captain, vice Haslett.

India Office, November 5.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Services, made by the Governments in India:—

To be Major—Captain Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Major Cubitt, Major Minto, and Major Douglas.

To be Majors—Captain Rennick and Captain Sparks.

To be Captain—Lieut Chalmers.

BENGAL ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Major—Captain Newnham, Captain Smith, Captain Inglis and Captain Tweddell.

BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Majors—Captain (Brevet Major) Hopkins, Captain (Brevet Major) Chalmers, and Captain (Brevet Major) Doyle.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut-Col.—Major Hill.

To be Majors—Captain Matthias, Captain Walker and Captain Gunthorpe.

MADRAS ARMY.—INFANTRY.

To be Majors—Captain McIver, Captain Mottet, Captain Blaxland, Captain Bagshawe, Captain Moore, and Captain van Someren.

MADRAS UNATTACHED LIST.

To be Major.—Captain (Brevet Major) Kelly.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Captain Marshall and Captain Peart.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. & DEC. 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Full Moon........................29th, 1h. 48·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 28	......	6 16	5 19	10 38 m 11 39 a	5 3 m 4 55 a
Sat. 29	......	6 17	5 19	11 12 m ..	5 38 m 5 29 a
Sun. 30	St. Andrew's Day—1st Sunday in Advent.	6 17	5 19	0 12 m 11 44 m	6 10 m 6 1 a
Dec. Mon. 1	......	6 19	5 20	0 43 n 0 19 a	6 44 m 6 33 a
Tues. 2	......	6 19	5 20	1 15 m 0 55 a	7 18 m 7 8 a
Wed. 3	......	6 20	5 20	1 48 m 1 34 a	7 54 m 7 45 a
Th. 4	English Mail expected.	6 21	5 20	2 24 m 2 20 a	8 37 m 8 26 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—November 16th, at Hattowrie Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of W. MacKenzie, of a son.

STANTON—November 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Stanton, Commander of the Government F. L. V. Planet, of a son.

DEATH.

MATTHEWS—October 26th, at Hissar, Matthew Matthews, many years Head of Commissioner's Office, Hissar.

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist-Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON,
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY REAR-ADMIRAL
W. GORE JONES, C. B., R. N.,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF H. M. NAVAL
FORCES IN THE EAST INDIES,
WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING OF WEDNESDAY,
THE 3RD DECEMBER, 1879.

By the kind permission of COLONEL DAUBENY and Officers the Band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers will assist.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture........"Italiana in Algeri" ....Rossini.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.
2. Song ...."The Sea" ....Dibdin.
MR. PAYNE.
3. Duet ...."Io Vivo a Tamo ....Campana.
MRS. MORLAND & MR. WYER.
4. Solo Contralto.."Il Logno" (with Violin Obligato.)Mercadante.
MRS. MORLAND.
5. Song ...."E-meralda"...............................Levy.
MRS. ADAMS.
6. Solo Baritone.."Blow high, blow low"..........Dibdin.
MR. WYER.
7. Cavatina ...."Una Voce Poco fa" (with Band accompaniment).............Il Barbiere di Siaglia.
MRS. MORLAND.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1. Overture ...."Fra Diavolo"...................Auber.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.
2. Duet Contralto..."Oh ye Voices gone"...........Yota.
MRS. MORLAND & MRS. ADAMS.
3. Solo Violin...
HERR SCHMUCK.
4. Song ...."The Requital" ....Blumenthal.
MRS. ADAMS.
5. Solo Baritone......"The Arethusa" ....Shield.
MR. WYER.
6. Solo Contralto ...."Nazareth" (with Harmonium and Piano accompaniment) Gounod.
MRS. MORLAND.
9. March, Grand Triumphal..." Eli"......................Costa.
BAND 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Accompanyists R. N. MANT, Esq. and G. R. JOHNSTON, Esq.

Tickets are obtainable from the Directors of the Sailors' Home and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

First Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Third Seats, Re. 1. First Seats can be reserved on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

Books of Words of the Songs will be obtainable at the Door. Doors open at half past 8. The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

THE telegraph robs written despatches of so much of their interest that the publication in the *Gazette of India* of General Roberts's detailed narrative of the operations of his force, from the time he joined it in the Kurram Valley till after the occupation of Kabul, is of more value to the officers and men whose names are mentioned by the General and to the future historian of Lord Lytton's Afghan war than it can be to the ordinary reader, already as familiar with the story of the action of Charasiab as with that of the battle of Waterloo. Sir Frederick Roberts, however, writes so well that the official records of his campaigns are by no means dry reading. We note with especial pleasure the prominence he gives to distinguished acts of valour on the part of private soldiers, and the eagerness he shows to acknowledge skill displayed by European non-commissioned officers and native officers in leading on their men to attack positions held by the enemy. Sir Charles Napier was, we believe, the first English General to commit the innovation of mentioning private soldiers in his despatches; and Sir F. Roberts shows an equally generous spirit in recording the gallant deeds of soldiers in even the lowest ranks of his army. Thus, we hear quite as much about "the conspicuous gallantry of "Private MacMahon of the 72nd Highlanders," the gallant manner in which a small party of the 92nd were led to dislodge the enemy from a certain position by Colour Sergeant Hector Macdonald, "a non-commissioned officer whose "excellent and skilful management of a small "detachment when opposed to immensely "superior numbers" had been warmly eulogised in a previous despatch, and of the "gallantry, "intelligence," and clever tactics of Jemadar Sher Mahomed, as we do of the services performed by the General's own staff. Sir Frederick Roberts has the good taste, too, to refrain from speaking in extravagant language of the successes he has achieved, or making his victories over the Afghans appear worthy of being recorded among the decisive battles of the world. He leaves that sort of thing to Lord Lytton and the London penny papers. In this respect his description of what he has done may be favourably compared with the somewhat exuberant account Colonel Money gives of the defence of the Shuturgardan. There can be no doubt that Colonel Money is a brave and able officer, or that he made an admirable defence of the important position entrusted to his care; but, when he tells us that a detachment of his troops was "heavily engaged," that "the enemy had taken up a very "strong position, and not only defended it most "obstinately but twice charged down, sword in "hand, on our attacking parties and compelled "them to give way," and that "at the final "assault our men charged home with the "bayonet; the enemy, when too late to "reload, received them with volleys of stones, "and then rushed on them, sword in "hand"—when, we say, we are asked to accept as accurate this glowing account of what would seem to have been as heroic and desperately contested an action as that of Thermopylæ, we naturally turn to the list of casualties, and are amazed to find that so much hard fighting only resulted in the loss of two men killed and eight wounded on the British side. The truth appears to be that, armed as they now are with immensely superior weapons, our troops are practically secured against suffering any serious loss in such warfare as they have been carrying on in Afghanistan, except when they are taken by surprise; and they have hitherto been guaranteed against any mischance of this kind by the vigilance of the general, as well as by the admirable discipline of the army.

Nothing strikes one more forcibly in reading over these despatches than the slightness of the impression the rapid and successful march of our army on Kabul seems to have made on the Afghans themselves and the hill tribes of the district from the Peiwar to the Shuturgardan. General Roberts's progress was as irresistible as that of a great steamship traversing the ocean; but the waves closed in again after he had passed and left no trace of his invading march. It is certain that the Mangals and Ghilzais who gave Colonel Money so much trouble must have lost a large number of men in their attacks on his position; yet, nothing daunted, they persevered with their hostility till General Roberts was glad to carry off the English garrison of the Shuturgardan to Kabul and leave the hillsmen in undisputed possession of their own passes. This evacuation of the Shuturgardan after he had held it long enough to serve his purpose, and just at the very time when, owing to the near approach of winter, he could no longer hope to keep open the Kurram Valley line of communications, but was compelled to turn his whole attention to the task of establishing a new line by way of Gandamak and Jallalabad, was a skilful military movement for which European critics will probably be inclined to give General Roberts the highest credit; but it may be questioned if the Mangals and Machalgu Ghilzais look upon the retirement of our troops in the same light, and if they have not rather been encouraged by it to persevere in a course of guerrilla warfare which has already been rewarded by the withdrawal of the enemy from their country. Observe, again, in the expectant attitude of the Logar Valley Ghilzais during the battle of Charasiab, which they watched with eager eyes, ready at the first sign of wavering on the part of our troops to fall on the rear of the army and complete its discomfiture. No reliance can be placed on audacious statements that these independent freebooters have been overawed by the defeat of the Afghan regulars or the occupation of Kabul. Had our army been able, either at the battle of Charasiab, or two days afterwards under the walls of the capital, to surround and take prisoners a large number of the enemy and execute summary justice on them for abetting the massacre of the British Embassy, the lesson might have been taken to heart by the whole Afghan population. But, it being obvious that the regiments which were most deeply implicated in the massacre have hitherto escaped being caught by the avenging army, the military executions which have taken place in Kabul are not likely to have much effect in overawing the Afghans generally. The Amir's troops are still at large, and till they have been overtaken and punished the country people cannot be expected to have much faith in the reality of the British conquest of Afghanistan. As for professions of good will on the part of the chiefs, we have seen what they were worth in the case of the Amir Yakub Khan; and Colonel Money tells an amusing story of the Ghilzai chief Ala-ud-din Khan, who went to and fro between his camp and that of the enemy with the professed object of serving the English, and who on Oct. 18 was severely wounded during an engagement with the enemy while approaching Colonel Money's advance picket. The Khan, though not visible, must have been "in the immediate vicinity of a picket of the "enemy's which was at the moment keeping up "a heavy fire upon us." An English battery opened fire with shell, and in a few moments the enemy's picket ceased firing and Ala-ud-din appeared waving a handkerchief. A piece of shell had struck him in the arm, which, with his own consent, was afterwards amputated. This chief paid dearly for striving to be on friendly terms with both sides. Colonel Money is too polite to say so, but the language of his despatch suggests the inference that Ala-ud-din must have had a good deal to do with the heavy firing from the enemy's picket; and such treachery on his part would be nothing uncommon in an Afghan chief, who thinks any means lawful by which he can overreach an Englishman.

If, then, it be the case that the subjugation of the Afghans is still incomplete, and that chiefs and people alike are far from being reduced to a state of submission yet, are not further military measures required to finish the work which Sir F. Roberts has so well begun? The General himself seems to be of opinion that, if the fort of the Bala Hissar be dismantled and razed to the ground, the fact of its destruction "will spread throughout "the length and breadth of Afghanistan, "bearing with it a political significance "that cannot be under-rated." He states excellent reasons why the Bala Hissar should be destroyed; but we doubt greatly if such a display of English power at Kabul will suffice to secure the establishment of order throughout Afghanistan. Nothing could be more significant of the unbroken spirit of the people than the skirmish which took place the other day a few miles from Kabul. It is clear that the British troops cannot move a few miles from camp without encountering armed bands of the enemy. It would be intolerable that this condition of things should be allowed to exist throughout the winter, and that the active malcontents should continually obtain fresh recruits and become bolder and bolder in their enterprises while the British army remained inactive at Kabul. The only way to weary out and overcome such an enemy is to pursue him with an activity as incessant and unrelenting as his own; and we should be glad to hear that General Roberts had been reinforced at Kabul with the view of enabling him to send out moveable columns which might scour the country and crush disaffection wherever it showed its head. Otherwise, if the malcontents be suffered to continue an irregular warfare and to harass our troops without being actively assailed in return, Afghanistan may easily become to the English invaders what Spain was to Napoleon.

SOME ingenious gentleman, apparently a graduate of the Bombay University, has been at the pains to send us a post card with the following query printed on one side:—

QUERY.—Is it an advantage to the people of India to attempt to convert them from their ancient religions which, whatever may be their faults in European eyes, passes (possess ?) in an eminent degree the greatest of all gifts, charity, to the religion of the Reverend Mr. Miller's countrymen, Scotch Calvanism, which has been described by an eminent English writer as the most dreary, narrow-minded, illiberal, uncharitable, and tyrannical yoke ever imposed upon the intellect of man, and which in late years amongst its loudest and most boasting Professors culminated in the wickedest and most hypocritical swindle of modern times, the City of Glasgow Bank failure ?—B. A.

We shrink from attempting to answer this terrible question, which, however, would be a very good conundrum to propose to some enthusiastic Scotchman at the St. Andrew's Dinner on Saturday night, if anyone of the speakers should happen to mention the name of John Knox. The idea of waging a theological controversy by means of post cards must strike the Indian Postmaster General as a very happy one; and in the interest of Indian taxpayers we hope it will be encouraged to attain its full development.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Venetia, Commander Julius Orman, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 7th November. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr F W J Rees
Mr J Brale
Mr A E Heath
Surg G H Gimbette
Mr and Mrs McMahon
Mr Armstrong
Lieut-Col Castle.
Fleet Surg W Mortimer.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Troechsman
Mr and Miss Watkins
Mr and Mrs Schumaker
Mr Hubner
Mr and Mrs Manson
Dr and Mrs Cameron
Mr J Smith
Mr J Jackson
Mr J Murken
Lieut-Colonel Gonne.

FROM BRINDISI.

Captain Hennell
Messrs C and J Quinor
Dr J Bradshaw
Dr Barry
Mr and Mrs Whitworth
Mr A H Davies
Mr Chapman
Captain Chapman
Mr Blascheck
Rev Mr and Mrs Rowland
Mr A Arathoon
Mr O Blaywath
Mr Sprenger
Mr J E Ellison
Mr A C Hammond
Mr L Croft
Captain Woods
Mr and Mrs Crinn and infant
Mr and Mrs Pole
Mr J Lyon
Mr R A Richards
Mr B oard
Mr Kastendrick
Mr Shieves.
Mr Bowsen
Mr Kirk
Mr C A Lawson

FROM ADEN.

Mr Arnnscholon
Mrs Clubwalla
Abdoolally Mahomedally
Syed Shaik Ahmed and friend
Shaik Hyah, 5 friends & 2 boys
Shaik Abdoola Mahomed and 2 friends

On the 15th inst. the Venetia passed H. M. troopship Jumna, for Suez, &c.; on the 17th, P. and O. S. S. Mongolia, for Suez, &c.; on the 18th, P. and O. S. S. Surat for Suez, &c.; on the 19th, the S. S. City of Mecca and H. M. troopship Euphrates; on the 20th, the S. S. Branksome Hall; and on the 22nd, H. M. troopship Serapis. From Suez to Aden, first part, she experienced light N. W. winds and fine sea; but in the latter part strong southerly winds and high sea. From Aden to Bombay she experienced unusually strong N. E. monsoon, with heavy head sea.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

THERE has been a pause this week in the party conflict which has lately been raging so fiercely, and we are now waiting for the "voice of sense and truth" which Lord Beaconsfield tells us is usually heard at the Mansion House on Lord Mayor's Day. The only political speaker of importance has been Mr. Lowe, who went all the way to Grantham to address a meeting held to promote the candidature of two gentlemen who are going to contest the borough in the Liberal interest, and does not seem to have had a very favourable reception when he got there. Perhaps the interruptions he met with in the early portion of his remarks somewhat disconcerted the right hon. gentleman, for his speech, which was almost coarsely abusive of Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry, is admitted even by some of the Liberal journals to have been far below his usual standard. The foreign policy of the Government he described as "bullying and swaggering," their financial administration as "disgusting prodigality," and their conduct to have been "so flagrant that no honest people can think of them without pain and degradation." As for the policy of a future Liberal cabinet, Mr. Lowe would take up legislation just where the Gladstone administration left it. The interests they would have harassed he would harass still—the things they would have done he would do still. He was a "hardened villain" and repented of nothing. One statement which he made has attracted some attention, and will probably be heard of during the coming contest on many Liberal platforms. He asserts that he has seen one instance of retrenchment on the part of the present Ministry—"£3,000 which used to be given to the British Museum every year for the purchase of books has been taken away to meet the expense of the Afghan and other wars." It seems almost incredible that the Government should have put such a weapon in the hands of their opponents; but Mr. Lowe is a trustee of the British Museum, and ought to know; and no contradiction of his statement has yet appeared. On the contrary, the *Athenæum* says that Mr. Lowe has understated the case, and that the reduction amounts to £6,000.

The Cabinet has met on three successive days, and has sat on two occasions for nearly three hours. As no one seems to have any idea what subjects were under discussion, all sorts of rumours have been in circulation—one favourite hypothesis being that Ministers were deliberating whether they should dissolve or not, and that there was a division of opinion on the question. But the frequency and length of the sittings seem rather to point to precisely the opposite conclusion—namely, that Ministers have rejected the idea of a dissolution and have been engaged in elaborating a programme for the coming session. Independently of this, there are several matters which it requires no powers of clairvoyance to tell must have been under discussion—such as the state of Turkey, our future policy in Afghanistan, Irish affairs, and the state of our finances. A dissolution has, moreover, now been rendered very improbable by the result of the municipal elections at the end of last week. Even the *Times*, which has for many months been one of the strongest supporters of the Ministry in the Press, admits that the "general drift" of these elections is to prove that the Liberal party "are slowly winning back the ground they lost some years ago." It is very absurd, no doubt, to make a man's political opinions the test of his qualifications for managing the lighting, drainage, and water supply of a town; but the fact remains that it has long been the practice to make these municipal elections the occasion of a trial of strength of political parties, and as the municipal and parliamentary franchises are now in most places almost identical, the results do often afford a tolerably accurate idea of the state of parties in a town, although one not always to be relied on. For whatever the fact may be worth, then, the general result of these elections last week was a great gain to the Liberals in the majority of the English towns, and in some it has amounted to something like a revolution in the political composition of the municipal bodies. One of the most important victories was at Liverpool, where the Conservative majority in the town council was reduced from 20 to 4, and one of the defeated Conservative candidates was Mr. McIver, M. P., one of the largest employers of labour in the town. The Liberals had some reverses, but they were few in number compared with those of their opponents. One of their most significant defeats was in Birmingham, where the Conservatives, taking a lesson from the enemy, have been improving their organisation, and succeeded in capturing a seat in one of the 12 wards into which the town is divided. This will inspirit the party in their attempt at the next Parliamentary election to secure the "minority" seat, which the overwhelming numbers and perfect discipline of the Liberals has hitherto enabled them to retain as well as the two other seats. The Ministerialists have naturally been doing their best to show that these elections are of very little importance; but their result has probably put an end for the present to all ideas of a dissolution. One of the many rumours which have been flying about lately is that Lord Beaconsfield is thinking of resigning the Premiership in favour of Lord Salisbury, upon whose political programme when elaborated the Conservatives would appeal to the country.

When the election does come off there will be a fight all along the line in Scotland. In 1874 the Conservatives gained 11 seats, and sent 19 instead of 8 members to Parliament. At the next election every one of these 19 seats is to be attacked by the Liberals at whatever cost; and the Conservatives, on their side, are going to meet the attack which will be made by their opponents on the counties by an attack on the boroughs, which are the strongholds of Liberalism. A Central Conservative Association has been formed, and a "Scottish Election Expenses Fund" started, to defray the expenses of candidates who might shrink from entering upon the warfare at their own charges. The main interest of the struggle will of course centre in Midlothian, and the issue of that contest no one appears at present inclined to venture to predict, so close is it expected to be.

The rumoured intention of the Government to put pressure upon Turkey, with the view of compelling her to carry out the promised reforms in Asia Minor,—to which I referred last week,—has since come very prominently before the public, and has indeed been the principal topic of public discussion this week throughout Europe. What has really taken place, it is not very easy to discover; for the wildest stories have been telegraphed from some of the European capitals—(one was that the Sultan was to be deposed by a combination of European Powers and his brother placed on the throne)—and our own Government has been totally silent on the matter, and the "inspired" newspapers have received no information. All that appears certain is that the British fleet was ordered to proceed to Vourla, in Turkish waters, that Sir Henry Layard has been using "vigorous language" to the Porte; but that on Musurus Pasha assuring Lord Salisbury that the Turkish Government was very desirous to carry out the promised reforms, and would even consent to the appointment of the gendarmerie which is to be organised in Armenia, the British Government has granted a delay of ten days to Turkey, to give some proof of the sincerity of her professions. How the Porte is to carry out any reforms whatever without money—and from what source in its present bankrupt condition it is to obtain money—requires explanation; and unless Lord Beaconsfield is contemplating some grand *coup*, such as the establishment of an English protectorate in Asia Minor, it is not easy to see what can come of the present action of the Government. Perhaps we shall hear something about the matter on Monday next.

The dinner given to Sir Evelyn Wood on Saturday by the members of the bar at the Middle Temple Hall was a very successful affair. The Attorney-General presided, and among the company were the Lord Chancellor; Lord Hatherley, an ex-Lord Chancellor; seven or eight of the judges, a whole host of Q. C's, and most of the leading legal M. P's. Sir Evelyn's speech in replying to the toast of his health was much applauded, especially some happy references which he made to distinguished judges who had in early life been connected with the army or the navy; and he was afterwards complimented by Lord Cairns on having given convincing proof that "the lawyer and the soldier combined could speak with the eloquence which befits the one, and the vigour which characterizes the other." Although disclaiming party motives, Sir Evelyn made an elaborate defence of the policy of the Zulu war, and dwelt strongly on the cruelty and "innate ferocity" of the Zulu. It is as well perhaps that these South African heroes' banquets are nearly, if not quite, at an end; for many people are beginning to complain of these repeated invasions by military orators of the province of the politician. The soldier's business, it is contended, is to fight, not to judge of the merits of the cause in which he is called upon to take up arms. It is feared, too, that after all these honours to one of Lord Chelmsford's lieutenants, it will be felt necessary to do something of the kind for his lordship himself, and some of his friends are said to be making efforts to get up some demonstration on his behalf. If they are well advised, they will let well alone, for public laudation of Lord Chelmsford might lead to unpleasant criticism of his tactics in the earlier part of the Zulu war. At Reading the other day some foolish people led his lordship into a very awkward blunder. Hearing that he was to pass through the town, they organized a demonstration and took the horses out of his lordship's carriage, drew it through the town, and compelled him to make a speech, from which it appeared that he supposed the town had been decorated in his honour, the fact being that the display of flags had been made in honour of Lord Carnarvon who had been laying the memorial stone of a new town hall. At head-quarters, Lord Chelmsford is probably still looked upon as something of a martyr, and it is believed that he is to be provided with a command at home as soon as one falls vacant. The Dover command, at present held by Lord Alexander Russell, and the Devonport command, held by the Hon. Leicester Smyth, will both be vacant in the spring, and one of these, it is said, will be given to Lord Chemsford and the other to Major-General Newdigate, who, it will be remembered, resigned his command at Chatham in order to go out to the Cape.

The law courts have re-opened, but their proceedings are somewhat crippled by the absence of four or five judges on circuit and the departure of the Lord Chief Baron to the south of France to see a sick relative. One of the first cases which came before the courts was the application of Mr. Labouchere for a *mandamus* to compel Sir Robert Carden to hear the evidence which he wishes to give or elicit in justification of the libel of which he is accused. The Queen's Bench have granted him a rule *nisi*, and it seems very probable that the rule will be made absolute. It is urged that if a defendant's mouth is to be thus closed, a dangerous door will be opened to fraud and extortion. For instance, if the lady's maid who brought an action some time ago against the Duchess of Westminster had chosen to proceed in the manner in which Mr. Lawson has proceeded—by taking out a summons—and had contented herself with complaining of the publication of the libel without an allegation that it was knowingly false, the magistrate would, according to Sir Robert Carden and the Attorney-General, have been bound, on proof being given that the Duchess had actually written the letter, to have committed her Grace for trial without allowing her to produce any evidence in support of the alleged libel. In one of the Vice-Chancellor's courts, the Banda and Kirwee prize booty, of which it was thought we had heard the last years ago, has reappeared. The Rev. Mr. Kinloch, who was chaplain to Sir George Whitlock's column, on behalf of himself and all other persons entitled by the royal grant of 1866 are entitled to share in the booty, has brought an action against the Secretary of State for India to compel him to render an account of the amount of prize money yet undistributed, and to distribute the balance. The Secretary of State demurred on the ground that the Crown, in the exercise of its prerogative, had entrusted the matter to the discretion of the Secretary of State. The Vice-Chancellor overruled this demurrer, and if this decision is not reversed on appeal, the case of Mr. Kinloch will then have to be heard on its merits; but in the meantime there seems very little prospect of a final allotment of the booty captured 21 years ago. The police courts, as well as the law courts, are providing plenty of matter for the newspapers. Another prosecution of *Town Talk* for libel, which was settled by an apology being accepted, has disclosed the fact that that notorious publication has not been published for a fortnight. Miss Hannah Dobbs and Mr. Sewerin Bustendorff have been fighting out their quarrels at Bow Street police court, the only result at present being the production of a large amount of very unsavoury evidence which throws no light whatever on the "Euston Square mystery." At the same court, Mrs. Weldon and the managers of the Covent Garden promenade concerts have been continuing a struggle which began in the lobby of the theatre, where Mrs. Weldon asserts that she was ejected by force on attempting to take possession of a box which she had paid for; and one of the officials brings against the lady a counter-charge of giving him a "backhander" in the eye. It is also alleged that it was found necessary to keep her out of the theatre, because, having been dismissed by the conductor of the concerts for insubordination, she conducted herself in a manner calculated to cause a disturbance in the theatre by distributing among the audience bills detailing her grievances, and singing from her box the songs which she had been prohibited from singing on the orchestra. The magistrate appears to have thought that there were faults on both sides, and bound the opposing parties over to keep the peace.

A bulky *Gazette* has been issued this evening containing a number of despatches relating to the late Afghan campaign, some of them extending as far back as November last year. There are also some despatches relating to the services of the naval brigade in the Zulu campaign, and an Admiralty memorandum thanking the brigade for their services, and announcing a few promotions. A much larger distribution of honours for this campaign has been expected for some time; but perhaps the military authorities are waiting in order to deal with the Zulu war and the second Afghan campaign at the same time.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

ONE of the most successful concerts of the season was that of Tuesday evening last. The object was a laudable one,—to assist in providing a new and more commodious building for the Cathedral Choir School. The desire to contribute to this fund was doubtless one of the reasons of the entire success of the concert, from a financial point of view, although the goodly programme which was offered, and the well-known excellence of the majority of the artistes must be looked upon as the most powerful factor in the success of Tuesday night's concert. The programme was a most choice one; just, if anything, a trifle heavy, we think, for a mixed audience. The organ solo, by Mr. Mant, which headed the programme, was excellently rendered; but the condition of the organ must have been very annoying to the performer, as it stands very much in need of a thorough and complete overhauling. Adams's "Nancy Lee" was by no means a wise selection for an opening piece; and neither was the manner in which it was rendered calculated to prepare one for the musical treat which followed. We have before spoken of Mr. Payne's style, and it is not improved since his last public appearance. Many vocalists—especially baritone and basso vocalists—seem to imagine that it is according to the fitness of things that nautical songs should be rendered without any regard for style, expression, or taste, and many of Dibdin's exquisite little ballads are "murdered" rather than "executed" in consequence of the prevalence of this idea amongst amateurs who happen to possess good sound lungs, and who are able to give the low G or F effectively. It was not thus that Russell sung them. In justice to Mr. Payne, however, we must say that "The Silver Cup," by the same composer, was a decided improvement on his first essay; and we are confident that, with a due regard to enunciation, he might become a very acceptable baritone vocalist. In the duetto, from Mozart's "Magic Flute," both Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer excelled themselves. Nothing tests the powers of an artist more than the rendering of an operatic selection—especially if the audience has heard the opera with all its stage accessories—in the "Magic Flute" this is especially the case; for although it is admitted to be one of Mozart's best, still it is also the one which requires the most elaborate stage mounting. Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer, however, came through the ordeal most creditably. We were sorry to hear that Mrs. Adams was suffering from a severe cold; for we expected a treat in Mercadante's "Ah! s'estinto ancor mi vuoi." Mrs. Adams possesses a remarkably fine, rich, contralto voice, but one could at times detect that she was not in good voice. We trust, however, that she may have fully recovered by Wednesday next, when, we see, she is to give her valuable assistance at the concert in aid of the Prince Alfred Sailors' Home. Mrs. Morland, however, was in excellent voice. This lady, in addition to a most natural, effective, and polished style, has what is an even more rare accomplishment—that of selecting pieces which are peculiarly fitted to her full, deep, and rich contralto voice. In the "Ave Maria" and Sullivan's "Chorister" this was especially noticeable. We are glad to welcome Mr. Huson to a Bombay platform. A good tenor voice is a rare gift, and one which, moreover, very few can carry with much modesty. This has come to be looked upon as such a general rule that one of the inimitable Maccabe's most effective caricatures is that of the tenor singer. Mr. Huson, however, has a good, clear, tenor voice, of no great compass, however; but he uses it to the best possible advantage. His pronunciation is, moreover, most distinct, and especially was this discernible in Clapisson's "Mon âme à Dieu, mon Cœur a toi." Goltermann's bold "Heroique" by Messrs. Mant, Johnston, Hooper, and Herr Schmuck, was brilliantly executed, which is perhaps more than can be said of Coteford Dick's "Bourree in G." As in the duett, Mrs. Watson and Mr. Wyer kept up their well-earned reputation as careful and accomplished vocalists. It is not often that Campana's "Tel Rammenti" has the advantage of two such voices as those of Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Morland. They have evidently practised carefully together, for each seemed to know where the other was likely to take a little liberty with the music. Their practising has been to good purpose, and we hope the Committee who have charge of the arrangements for next Wednesday's concert may be successful in obtaining for the Bombay public a repetition of the treat. But perhaps the gem of the evening was the concluding piece, Sullivan's "Chorister" by Mrs. Morland. The words are most appreciatively set to music by Sullivan, and the fine touches of pathos which Mrs. Morland introduced—one thought almost naturally—into her rendering of it, were most effective. We do not often hear Herr Schmuck. This is to be regretted, as there are very few violinists who can approach our local Paganini in the masterly manner in which he can "handle the bow." The success of their efforts ought to be very gratifying to the Committee; and we are glad to learn that over Rs. 1,000 has been added to the Building Fund. This latter fact will doubtless be pleasing to the artistes who so kindly gave their services.

We recently adverted to the custom which prevails in a Bombay audience of encoring everything, as Kit Nubbles innocently encored a three-act play. The demand for a repetition should be, in the true sense of a commonly misapplied adjective, "exceptional." Generally speaking, the only excuse which a man can give for encoring a song or other effort of artistic skill is that he is satisfied thereby, which means simply and literally that he has had enough. If he is even more than satisfied—that is to say, has had more than enough—let him by all means signify his content by hearty applause, and there end. The worst aggravation of the evil is that usually the performer of whom the unreasonable demand is made does not strictly comply with it, but instead of doing the same thing, immediately goes to work upon something else. This act of substitution is an old grivance, and, looking back three-quarters of a century, one can sympathise with the critic who, going to see Mrs. Jordan in the part of Little Pickle, not for the sake of the farce, or even the talents of the actress, but with the sole desire of hearing the song, "Since then I'm doom'd," was put off with another and less meritorious, though more popular, ditty of the period. That kind of thing incurred public protest and censure in the days of the last two Georges, but it is now a lamentable matter of course.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system; upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves and the safest general purifiers; nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They despatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distention, and overcome loathings, capricious appetite, and confined bowels, the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some restorative, such as this Pill, be occasionally taken.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE PERUVO-CHILIAN WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Latest advices state that the success of the Chilian forces against the Peruvo-Bolivian allies has been complete, and that the city of Iquique has been captured.

MR. GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gladstone made a speech at Dalkeith yesterday, and in reference to Irish affairs, said he was in favour of local autonomy for Ireland.

MR. BOURKE AT LYNN.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, Under-Foreign Secretary, in speaking at Lynn yesterday, defended the policy of the Government in Afghanistan, and said that the occupation of Kabul by the British had revealed dangers hitherto unperceived. He gave it as his opinion that a durable and civilising peace in Afghanistan was by no means impossible.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's S. S. Bokhara, with the outward English mails of the 14th inst., sailed for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5¼

The Manchester market has been sluggish.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115¼
Bar Silver	53¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	86¼

The sum of about £225,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt, and £225,000 has been withdrawn for North America.

Departure—Kepler on 25th.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

			per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 8 15-32d.	
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8½d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	1s. 8¾d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	1s. 8 13-16d.	„
France	3 „ „	2·19	„

THE NEW MAIL DAY.

The following telegram has been received by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce from the Director General of the Post Office of India:—"Allahabad, 27th November, 1879.—Have already telegraphed London requesting substitution of two-thirty afternoon for steamer's departure, equivalent to closing mail one o'clock Bombay."

Yesterday at the High Court, judgment was given by Mr. Justice Kemball in a suit brought by Messrs. Remington and Co., to recover a sum of Rs. 2,314 as damages sustained by them by reason of the non-delivery of 100 bales of cotton, as was agreed to by Mr. S. L. Macnaghten. Defendant denied that he had entered into any contract for the sale and supply of the cotton, stating that he had acted only as a broker in the transaction. For the plaintiffs it was alleged that, although the defendant repudiated his liability when the question first came up, he had subsequently admitted it, even consenting to pay the difference in the freight and exchange, and that he eventually asked them to buy the cotton on his account, saying he would pay the difference though he must have time to do that, as all his money was up-country. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that he ever admitted his liability, or that he had at any time the slightest intention of undertaking himself to supply the cotton. He denied distinctly that he ever asked the plaintiff to pay on his account and promised to pay them the difference. His Lordship said he failed to discover in any of the circumstances that had been placed before him any sufficient, or even plausible, reason for the defendant's abandoning his position as a broker, which was unattended with any risk, and adopting the very unusual course of personally undertaking to supply the cotton. Assuming that the defendant had consented to suffer the loss, the promise, in his Lordship's opinion, would have been without consideration unless he had bound himself by the original contract. His Lordship did not think any inference unfavourable to the defendant was to be drawn from the fact of his being willing to pay any difference in freight and exchange. On the whole, the learned judge was of opinion that the plaintiffs had failed to establish that a contract (such as they alleged) was entered into by the defendant. The claim was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

It is the intention of the Government of India to establish a second-class arsenal at Quetta.

A special correspondent speaks of the 23rd Pioneers as being as fine a fighting and working regiment as ever drew batta.

A special telegram, dated the 24th, states that the whole force, together with the guns, is now concentrated at Sechema. Konoma, it is said, will probably be shelled and attacked to-morrow. The Nagas intend fighting, and are awaiting our attack.

From the official reports of the weather and crops and health of the people in the Punjab up to the 9th of November, we see that rain was then wanted in several districts for the *rabi* sowings, whilst, in a few others, the *kharif* harvest was going on but slowly, owing to the sickness amongst the people.

A calculation made by the *Civil and Military Gazette* on the points of equalization of freights for goods sent inland from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Calcutta, respectively, shows generally that, as regards most articles, including the important items of hosiery and piece goods, the Calcutta route can compete with that of Kurrachee up to a point between Saharanpur and Ambala; and that, only in a comparatively few cases, do the Bombay freights fall below the Kurrachee level even at Delhi and the extremity of the Punjab.

The supplement to the last *Punjab Gazette* contains a descriptive list, by Major-General A. Cunningham, of ninety-six of the principal Buddhist sculptures in the Lahore museum, photographs of a number of which, the General says, would form a valuable collection for the study of Indian Art. As a specimen of the descriptions we extract the following, of a panel which contains one of the most curious sculptures in the museum:—"It appears to represent the torturing of a Buddhist monk, who is fastened to a stake, with his arms bound behind him and a collar round his neck. His head is shaved, and his only dress is the kilt, or *sanghati*. To the right two men are kneeling before him with joined hands. A man seated behind the monk is apparently cutting open the calf of his right leg, while a standing figure behind seems to be throwing a large stone at the victim."

Mr. Severn, who was recently sent out by the promoters of a newly-formed gold company in England, to prospect and report on the gold mines of the Wynaad, is now at Devalah prospecting the country around. Mr. Severn is said to express great hopes of success in the future of the Wynaad *El Dorado*.

Mr. A. E. C. Casey, of the Bengal Civil Service, recently travelling by the mail route through Italy to the East, relates his experiences of Italian Custom House officials. At Modane these worthies declared his revolver contraband, and it was taken from him on the plea that the barrel was a fraction of an inch shorter than the regulations allowed. Mr. Casey told the Custom House officers that he was an Indian official travelling through, and not staying in, Italy, but this made no impression. Mr. Casey is not fascinated with the manners and customs of Italian officials generally, and he thinks English officers and travellers to the East ought to know that they may be deprived of their revolvers unless these weapons happen to be unusually large.

A correspondent writing on the Rumpa rebellion states that Bodilur Annul Reddi, one of the chief rebels, has been captured. The contingent cavalry has gone to Kotapilly, Tottapilly and Rowlatpoody. The 29th Regiment in Rumpa has been relieved by a detachment of the 5th Regiment under Major Lousada. On the 8th instant, Chendriah, with 400 men, threatened Davipatam on the Godavari bank, and was pursued by the troops from Chodiveram. Vizzana, the village schoolmaster of Ravilunka, was carried away as a prisoner on the 4th idem by the rebels, and detained in their possession with the view, apparently, of murdering him: Vizzana was, however, rescued by the detachment of the 10th Regiment N. I., which advanced on Isukadonelunka village, which was occupied by the insurgents, of whom six men were captured. On the 19th instant a party of the 27th Rifles attacked Chendriah and his party at Chennapallum, but could not pursue them, as the rebels retired in dense jungles. Rain in the Rumpa district has been general and heavy.

Some two months ago a dispute arose between the people located on the Tibet and Bhutan frontiers, owing, it is alleged, to raids committed by one set of villagers upon the other. It is uncertain whether the Bhutias or the Tibetans were the aggressors, but at all events a village was looted in the disturbance, and there has been a good deal of correspondence going on between the Tibetan and Bhutanese authorities on the subject. The result is that, while these differences are being settled more or less diplomatically, all trade through the passes has been stopped, and no Tibetan subject is allowed out of the country India-wards. As a rule, in former years, traders from Tibet used to arrive in Darjiling about the end of October or early in November, according to the state of the passes, bringing with them ponies, sheep, blankets, &c., &c., to exchange for wine, tobacco, and cloth. It is said that not a single trader has arrived yet, and it seems highly improbable that any will arrive until this imbroglio is finished. Meanwhile people in Darjiling are suffering from want of their usual supplies of mutton, ponies, &c.

The *Madras Mail* describes as a "cruel farce," the formal reception at the railway station of His Grace the Governor on his return from the hills. It had been raining in torrents for some hours, the wind was blowing heavily in gusts, and the Master Attendant had given the signal for the ships to put to sea, as a cyclone was expected. Yet the guard of honour of the Volunteers had to march to the station, and stand there in the rain for some time; and the civil and military officers also had to drive through the storm, and wait in the station in full dress. Unfortunately, this was not the worst of it; for when walking home one of the Volunteers, Sergeant Alderton, in the darkness and during the height of the storm, fell into a flooded drain, where his body was found next morning. It is supposed the current in the drain was very strong, and that it carried him away; and, having his uniform and accoutrements on, Alderton was probably unfit for much exertion. As our contemporary points out, Her Majesty, when she travels back to London from Balmoral, or the Isle of Wight, dispenses with receptions at railway stations; and pertinently asks why Governors should indulge in them.

It is said to be highly probable that the local Government will re-open and reconsider the question of salary of the port officer at Calcutta, so far as the present incumbent is concerned. The pay of the port officer has been permanently fixed at Rs. 1,200, with a house-rent allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem. Lieutenant Stiffe, in accepting the appointment, had to forego a pension he had earned on account of his services in the late Indian Navy, so that his salary is virtually Rs. 900 after deducting the amount of his pension from Rs. 1,200. Besides, the above-mentioned officer is said to have enjoyed higher emoluments while he was attached to the Indo-European Telegraph Department. The case is now pending the decision of Government.

Mr. Bruce, First Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, goes home on furlough.

The Chief Commissioner of Burma is going to Pegu, to examine the scheme for a canal and reclamation of swamp land in that district.

Speaking at a meeting held in Truro in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bishop of Truro said the history of missions had become the history of the world, and it was a history in which Cornishmen ought to take a deep interest, for Henry Martyn, a Truro boy, was the first great missionary to India; and it was Dean Prideaux of Padstow, who in 1693 first traced out the great scheme for the evangelisation of India—a scheme upon the lines of which they were still working; and in 1701, in accordance with the grand statesmanlike view that he took, there was founded the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. They knew it was their business to go not only to the most incapable of the heathen, but to the most learned, most polished, and most cultivated people—to reason with and convert Mahomedan and Hindu gentlemen—men acquainted with literature and science. This they were formerly afraid of, but such work had lately been done at Lahore and Delhi, and would shortly be commenced at Calcutta.

A patriotic society has been recently formed. In its first publication it declares it to be impossible that Lord Beaconsfield can stop "in his great work, and allow Russian arms or diplomacy to gain a footing in the great outwork of British India." The Amir is to live "a British feudatory," with "British garrisons in Kandahar, Kabul, and Herat." "The Heratees," we are told, "will surely welcome the British, and in the inexhaustible resources of their fertile but neglected country England will find a basis on which she can firmly rest." The Government are also to prevent Russia from obtaining Merv. We are to go to Merv at once, and the sooner the better. "The danger should be nipped in the bud." If General Tergoukasoff is permitted to reach Merv, Russia will never give it up again. With Cossacks established there, the benefits of our arrangements with Afghanistan will be greatly diminished, our *prestige* will depart from us, and the guiding influence in Central Asia will finally pass from "our hands into those of Russia."

Referring to the statement of a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, that the first steam vessels to attempt ocean navigation were those which first crossed the Atlantic from England to America between 1836 and 1838, the *Englishman* says:—It is either not generally known or else it is persistently ignored by writers on this subject, that the East India Company stands pre-eminent as the prioneer of ocean steam navigation, and it must ever be a source of pride to those connected with the great company. The voyage of the Enterprise, a steamer of 500 tons, from England to India, under combined steam and sail, in 1827, is not a case of ocean steam navigation pure and simple, but in March, 1830, the Hugh Lindsay, a steamer built in Bombay, made the passage under steam only, from Bombay to Aden, and thence to Suez, in 21½ days, excluding stoppages, the return passage being made under 20 days' actual steaming. This was eight years before the first voyage of the Great Western and Sirius, which has been made so much of. The first steamer which appears to have been used by the Company was the Diana, which was built in Kidderpore dockyard, and was of good service in the Burmese War.

A dividend of half-a-crown in the pound is now being paid to the creditors of the West of England Bank, making a total of 16s. 6d.

Prof. W. Robertson Smith, of Aberdeen, has taken advantage of the leisure forced upon him through his suspension by the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland to proceed to Egypt and continue the linguistic studies he pursued there during last winter.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the Turco-Greek frontier negotiations have had no result, that a settlement is farther off than ever, and that we must now expect either the intervention of the foreign Ambassadors, or a rupture between Turkey and Greece.

Troubles (says the *World*) accumulate to intensify the amiable temper of my Lord Cranbrook. He is likely to hear a little, and that little very unpleasant, of the ex-Prince of Baroda, who is technically an exile from his dominions, but really a very closely-watched State prisoner at Madras. The Prince has employed an agent, and a very able one, in England, to obtain from the Home Government some settlement of financial affairs affecting his family. But the agent is baulked at every step. Some time ago he left England for India for the sole purpose of having a quarter of an hour interview with the Royal prisoner at Madras. He had the authority of the Indian Secretary to see the ex-Prince if in accordance with the views of the Indian Government. In India he obtained the permission of the Viceregal authorities at Simla; he presented himself at Madras, and was told that the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was the authority at Madras, and he refused to allow the agent to see his employer. A reference of the matter to the Viceroy resulted in the declaration that he could not interfere with the Duke, and the agent returned to England without having his quarter of an hour with the ex-Prince. Considering that no danger of conspiracy could exist—for the agent is an English barrister, allied by marriage with one of the oldest noble families in the land, a doctor of law, and a Conservative—the conduct of the Indian authorities is inexplicable. Lord Cranbrook will hear more of it next session of Parliament, and will probably explain what object is to be gained by preventing a prisoner of State settling his private affairs. As to the petty tyranny of the system under which the ex-Prince is confined, it would be perfectly useless to ask Lord Lytton to consider its iniquity.

Contradictory statements continue to be published respecting Prince Bismarck's health. The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says that the report of the Chancellor's medical attendant, who has just returned from Varzin, is not of a nature to allay the alarming rumours which have been current of late; while a Reuter's telegram states that although the Prince is suffering from severe rheumatic pains, his general state of health affords no ground for any anxiety.

This is the present phase of the Wellesley case according to the *World*. On obtaining a diplomatic appointment, he was "seconded," that is to say, his name was retained on the roll as an officer of his regiment, but he was excused duty. On his giving up his diplomatic appointment, he applied to be reinstated as an officer doing duty. The Colonel of his regiment requested him to explain why he had withdrawn so suddenly from diplomacy, and the Colonel is still awaiting a reply. In the meantime, the authorities at the Horse Guards are also anxious to obtain information on the point.

In the course of his long indictment of the Ministry Mr. Lowe made one statement which has at any rate the merit of novelty, and is sufficiently grave to call for immediate consideration. He said: "I have not been able to discover that there has been any retrenchment since the present Government came into office. I have seen considerable jobs, but no retrenchment. I beg pardon, I have seen one instance. I am a trustee of the British Museum, and I am happy to inform the country that £3,000, which used to be given the Museum every year for the purchase of books, has been taken away to meet the expense of the Afghan and other wars." Now, there is probably not a taxpayer in Great Britain who would wish that the magnificent library of the British Museum should be kept back for a single day on account of an Afghan war, and it seems almost incredible that the Government should have put such a telling weapon in the hands of their opponents. To be able to say that the Tory idea of economy is to starve public libraries would be an attack difficult to meet in these days. However, there is the statement of an ex-Cabinet Minister and trustee of the great institution thus deprived of necessary funds.

The Board of Trade returns for October, which were issued on the evening previous to the mail leaving England show that the total declared value of the exports for the month was £17,699,432 against £17,255,459 in October, 1878, and £18,372,693 in October, 1877. The total value of the exports for the first ten months of the year was £157,864,097, against £162,181,636 in 1878 and £166,058,212 in 1877. The total value of the imports for October was £32,306,565, against £29,582,303 in October, 1878, and £36,537,002 in October, 1877. The total value of the imports for the first ten months of the year was £292,462,797, against £313,298,375, in 1878, and £329,195,405 in 1877. The bullion and specie account shows that the total import of gold and silver in October was £1,001,048, against £5,026,836 in 1878 and £2,612,339 in 1877. The total import of gold and silver for the first ten months of the year was £21,520,564, against £26,234,811 in 1878 and £31,494,339 in 1877. The amount of gold and silver exported last month was £4,014,413, against £1,591,217 in 1878 and £3,459,354 in 1877. The amount exported in the first ten months of the year was £20,658,641, against £22,832,049 in 1878 and £34,825,639 in 1877.

Numerous statements are being circulated in England predicting coming trouble in the Transvaal, but too much importance should not be given to the reports of Boer disaffection. A section of the Dutchmen in the Transvaal are undoubtedly disaffected, but they will probably only try to keep up an impossible resistance to the law. They are too widely scattered and too badly armed for insurrection, though they may "trek" once more, and try to fill up the waste lands of the Orange-River Free State. It is more probable that they will remain discontended, but quiet, decline to take part in public affairs, and compel Government to create a strong police, until the discovery of gold or other temptation draws a great body of English settlers into the Transvaal. Meanwhile, a regiment must be left there, with some mountain artillery.

The following list of wars made within forty years previous to the accession of the Beaconsfield Administration is (says the *Sheffield Telegraph*) instructive, suggestive, and well worthy of the consideration of those innocent persons who say that the Liberal party is a party of peace. It shows that, out of twenty-one wars, seventeen were begun by the party of peace. It also shows that the most disreputable as well as the most disastrously mismanaged wars were, without exception, the work of the same party. The asterisks denote the share of work accomplished by the so-called men of peace:—

* 1834—Kaffir War	Lord Melbourne
* 1837—Canadian Rebellion	Lord Melbourne
* 1839—Afghan War	Lord Melbourne
* 1839—Aden Outbreak	Lord Melbourne
* 1840—Sidon War	Lord Melbourne
* 1841—Beyrout taken	Lord Melbourne
* 1841—Chinese War	Lord Melbourne
* 1841—Kabul Insurrection	Lord Melbourne
1843—Sind War	Sir Robert Peel
1845—Gwalior War	Sir Robert Peel
1845—Sikh War	Sir Robert Peel
* 1850—Kaffir War	Lord John Russell
* 1851—Burmese War	Lord John Russell
* 1854—Crimean War	Lord Aberdeen
* 1857—Indian Mutiny	Lord Palmerston
* 1857—Persian War	Lord Palmerston
* 1859—Chinese War	Lord Palmerston
* 1860—New Zealand Rebellion	Lord Palmerston
* 1863—Ashantee War	Lord Palmerston
1867—Abyssinian War	Lord Derby
* 1873—Ashantee War	Mr. Gladstone

The *Athenæum* says that Mrs. W. Bright Morris, a granddaughter of Leigh Hunt, died on the 30th ult. at Highgate, at the early age of twenty-five years. Mrs. Morris was a writer of considerable promise, and had contributed stories to *Cassell's Magazine*, the *Quiver*, &c.

BOMBAY.

Music at the Apollo Bandar.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March		
Overture	Die Gropurstin	Flotow.
Quadrille	Wedding	Strauss.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Waltz	Marguerite	Godfrey.
Galop	Victoria	Kuhner.

Jurors Fined.—Messrs. F. C. Macrae and R. L. Stewart, who were absent two mornings when their names were called out at the Criminal Sessions, were yesterday fined by Mr. Justice Bayley ten rupees each.

The Royal Marionettes.—We beg to draw the attention of all who are anxious to spend a pleasant and enjoyable afternoon—and who is not?—to the advertisement which announces that the management of the Royal Marionettes have arranged a Saturday afternoon performance, which will be the last, as the company leaves for Calcutta next week. The performance commences at four o'clock.

The Tulsi Lake.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 p. m. of Monday the 24th instant was 40·41.

A Pick-pocket.—Gunda Runchord was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing 1 anna and 3 pies from the pocket of Yeshwunt Vishnoo while passing along the public road on the evening previous. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Burns.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kamathipura on view of the body of a native Christian woman, named Marian, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained about eight days ago. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Refractory Seamen.—Charles Johnson, of the British ship Murkats, and Robert Whettingstatt, seaman of the ship Arcs Bay, were yesterday each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. C. P. Cooper for wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board their respective ships.

Bombay Temperance League.—The Bombay district meeting of the above League was held on Tuesday evening last in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadevi. Major G. W. Oldham presided. The attendance was large, and the chairman having explained the object and aim of the League, Colonel Van Heythuysen, late president at Mhow, and Mrs. Amanda Smith, the African lady evangelist from New York, addressed the meeting, both speakers forcibly advocating the cause of total abstinence. A few encouraging remarks from Major Oldham followed, in which he invited non-members to enroll themselves and sign the pledge. The meeting was brought to a close by the Rev. G. Bowen offering the usual benediction.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th inst. was Rs. 62,94,122; add silver received during the week Rs. 19,33,712. The sum of Rs. 8,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 74,27,834. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 53,01,496 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th inst., was 499, being 38 more than in the previous week, 67 less than the total of the week ending 26th Nov., 1878 and 75 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 310 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 37·60. There were 178 deaths from remittent fever, being 34 more than in the previous week and 1 more than in the same period last year. There was only 1 death from cholera last week as compared with 5 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were last week 32, 16, and 33 respectively, as compared with 49, 21, and 62 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

The Robbery of Jewels in Bombay.—In the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Anderson Souttar, the two Scotts and a native woman, who committed a theft of jewels, to the value of Rs. 12,000 at Bombay, were re-arraigned. Mr. Hume prosecuted and a pleader appeared for the defence. The pleader had, at the former hearing, raised the objection that as the alleged theft was committed at Bombay, the Magistrate in Calcutta had no jurisdiction to record evidence, with the view of sending up the case to Bombay. This was purely an executive matter, and the Deputy Commissioner might dispose of it. Mr. Hume said that he wished evidence to be recorded simply for a remand as the police could not keep a prisoner in their custody longer than 24 hours. Moreover, the Magistrate had the power of hearing and trying the case as the consequence of the theft had ensued, the second and third defendants being charged with assisting the first in concealing and disposing of stolen property. After a long argument, the Magistrate thought he could record the evidence by way of commission, and send it up to Bombay, as it would be inconvenient and expensive to send the Calcutta witnesses there. A witness from Bombay was then called. He identified a few articles of jewellery as belonging to the complainant (an old woman residing at Bombay.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the corporation, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Mr. J. A. Bryce occupied the chair, when the following resolutions were adopted and carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, and seconded by Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, That the report of the directors for the preceding year together with the balance sheet and profit and loss account now read, be adopted, and that the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 225 per share be sanctioned.

Proposed by Mr. John Hewett, and seconded by Mr. Runchoredas Porshotumdas, That Mr. Luckmidas Khimjee and Mr. John Macfarlane, who retire from the direction by rotation, be re-elected directors of the corporation.

Proposed by Mr. Bhiccajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Ruttonjee Parruck, That Mr. James Greenwood and Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia be elected auditors for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

Proposed by Mr. Bhiccajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Bhaijee, That the thanks of the shareholders are due to Messrs. Wallace and Co, secretaries, treasurers, and managers, for their successful conduct of the business during the last year; also to the corporation's London agents, Messrs. Wallace Brothers, for their co-operation and assistance.

Proposed by Mr. Runchordas Purshotumdas, and seconded by Mr. Bhiccajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27th NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Moonshee Yessinkhan Naneekhan was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,000 entrusted to him on the 10th August, 1878, by Hajee Haroon Abdool Rahman, and with criminally misappropriating the same. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Budroodin for the defence.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner received from the prosecutor on the 10th August, 1878, a currency note for Rs. 1,000 to be sent to his master Shaik Gummoo, but converted it to his own use. The learned counsel said he would explain how the delay had occurred in instituting this prosecution. The prosecutor is a commission agent and merchant in Bombay, and among his constituents was one Shaik Gummoo, of Delhi, for whom he had acted for a long time as commission agent. Shaik Gummoo sent goods to prosecutor for sale in Bombay, and the latter forwarded to him monies from time to time, and, besides, had other dealings with him. Shaik Gummoo was in the habit of keeping a man in Bombay to look after his affairs. One Currimbux was so employed, but as he could neither read nor write, he was replaced by prisoner who could read and write. Prisoner in August, 1878, asked prosecutor for Rs. 1,000 to be sent to his master at Delhi, and prosecutor gave him a currency note for Rs. 1,000, causing the number of it to be taken down in his books, as was his habit of doing when notes were to be sent through the post. Instead of sending the note to Delhi, the prisoner, however, appropriated it to his own use. Evidence would be adduced to show that he cashed it at the Currency Exchange office on the 25th September, 1878. Subsequently the prosecutor's mehta and the prisoner made up prosecutor's account with Shaik Gummoo, to whom a sum of Rs. 8,366 was found to be due. Prisoner took a copy of the account for his own use, but in that copy he omitted the item of Rs. 1,000 which had been paid to him on his master's account, so that the balance due to Shaik Gummoo was Rs. 1,000 more than the real amount. At the request of the prisoner, the prosecutor wrote at the foot of the account his compliments to Shaik Gummoo, not observing the amount which had been written in Persian characters. Two subsequent accounts were made up by the prisoner in a similar method, and the same discrepancy appeared in them. The last of these accounts was made up on the 30th October, 1878. After that account, prisoner was replaced by his master by another man named Moonshee Cullum, but not on account of anything that occurred in connection with this case. Prisoner gave to the new man the wrong amount as the balance of the account. Correspondence ensued between prosecutor and Shaik Gummoo. When the latter found that the prosecutor had not been credited with Rs. 1,000, he ordered the prisoner to come to Bombay and explain matters to the prosecutor. Prisoner promised to come, but as he did not eventually do so, Shaik Gummoo filed an information against him before a magistrate at Delhi, who, however, dismissed it afterwards on the ground that the criminal breach of trust took place at Bombay. The prisoner was thereafter induced by his master to come to Bombay and effect an amicable arrangement by paying to the prosecutor a sum less than Rs. 1,000. On the arrangement being proposed by the prisoner, the prosecutor naturally declined to agree to it. Prisoner went back to Delhi, where he was arrested. One of the witnesses (Currimbux) was at present at Mecca, and the prosecution alleged that the prisoner had procured his absence. If the court thought that the property (as regarded the Rs. 1,000 note) lay in Shaik Gummoo and not the prosecutor, the learned counsel said he would apply for an amendment of the charge, remarking that the amendment was allowed by law.

The prosecutor and his mehta were examined during the day; and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day (Friday.)

HIGH COURT.—November 28.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

Long Causes.

438-79—Jefferson and P—Cawasjee Pallonjee vs Muncherjee Nesserwanjee and others—J and P, A and H—Part heard.

520-79—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs limited Raghoonath Wassudew—M H Khan.

524-79—Lynch and T—The Alliance Bank of Bombay vs Muncherjee Besonjee—Tyabjee and S, and S and F.

16-79—Rimington, H and C—Yeseph Essack Dewakir vs Byvabai alias Sorabai and others—T and S, and N and H.

642-78—Shapurjee and T—Anundjee Visram and another vs Liladhir Pragjee—Smith and F.

404-79—Nanu and H—Chanda Ramjee vs Hormus ee Cursetjee and others—R Skipsy and S and F.

22-79—Shapurjee and T—Lukhmidass Khimjee vs Hurridass Vulubdass—C L and Owen.

136-78—Macfarlane and G—Korjee Champsey vs Sooaderjee Raghoojee—Shapurjee and T.

205-79—Jefferson and P—Bhimbhai Lulloobhai vs the Manchester and Bombay S and Manufacturing Company—Smith and F.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Summons from Chambers.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the East Indian Bank—Hearn C and L—Ardeshir Byramjee Kapadia and Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, liquidators; Rahimbhoy Khimjee, petitioner—Tyabjee and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

793-73—Lynch and T—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crustna Laud and others—In person.

211-79—Rimington, H and C—Cullianjee Kessowjee vs Gangjee Akhia and another—Muljee and G, and B and D.

1-79—Shapurjee and T—Girjashunker Vijashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Ardeshir and H.

472 79—In person (a pauper) Bai Jumnabai vs Tajoobai

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th November 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·2
Dew Point	61·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·641
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	,0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	65·1
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	255

* From midnight to midnight.

THE OCCUPATION OF KABUL.

Siah Sung, October 12.

This morning the first formal declaration of our occupation of Kabul was made by the troops taking possession of the Bala Hissar, followed by a darbar, at which the terms imposed upon the city were announced. As I have before said, there was nothing to hinder us marching into the fortress the day after the battle of Charasiab, for our cavalry *videttes* were within 200 yards of the walls, and not even a sentry could be seen within the fortifications. They had been abandoned in hot haste by the mutineers, who had first of all drawn off to the Sherpur cantonments and thence betaken themselves to the Deh-i-Afghanan heights, from which they fled on the evening of the 8th. But there was no occasion for haste: our camp on the Siah Sung ridge dominates the city, and we could have shelled it at our leisure if any signs of discontent, or an armed rising, had been observed. Besides, in dealing with Afghans, there is always the element of treachery to be considered, and it was not impossible that mines might have been laid ready to be sprung if we occupied the place precipitately. The explosion of the magazine at Sherpur on the night of the 7th, had shown the desperate character of the men we were fighting against, and it was well to be on our guard against any surprise. It is impossible to say what vast stores of gunpowder may be hidden in the Upper Bala Hissar, where the arsenal buildings are situated; and until we have thoroughly examined the godowns and vaults within the walls we are in the position of "playing with fire," which may at any moment pass beyond our control. Sir F. Roberts's visit to the ruins of the Residency yesterday went off quietly enough, and the fortress seemed deserted, save for the few Afghan residents in the houses within the outer walls; but a few reckless men may still lurk about, waiting for an opportunity to work serious mischief.

This morning all the troops in camp paraded at 11 o'clock, and marched down with bands playing to the Jellalabad road, which they at once lined on either side. The men were arrayed in their gayest uniforms; and although many were worn and travel-stained, the general appearance of all the regiments was very smart and soldier-like. At noon word was brought to Sir F. Roberts that all was ready, and, accompanied by his staff and Brigadier Generals Massy, Macpherson, Baker, and Hugh Gough, and Major-General Hills, he rode down the Siah Sung ridge, and took the road to the Bala Hissar. The cavalry lined the road for the first half mile nearest to camp, the lances of the 14th Bengal Lancers glittering among the branches of the trees until they merged into the line of sabres of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, who looked none the worse for their late hard ride on the Banian road. Two rows of crimson turbans marked where the 5th Punjab Cavalry were drawn up; while the handful of 9th Lancers, gorgeous as on a parade at home, closed the cavalry array. First in the infantry line were the scarlet coats of the 28th Native Infantry, contrasting vividly with the dull *khaki* uniform of the 23rd Pioneers,—as fine a fighting and working regiment as ever drew batta. The mountain guns were next in order, looking down each other's muzzles from either side of the road; while flanking them were the 5th Punjab Infantry, well known for good service on the frontier. The 7th Company of Sappers and Miners, stalwart men, bestrapped with spade and shovel, were then passed; while near them were the two Gatling guns, quite overpowered by their neighbours, the nine-pounders of G-3 Battery of Royal Artillery, which made themselves heard with good effect at Charasiab. The Highland regiments, forming two living walls stretching far away towards the city, were the great representatives of British Infantry; the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, kilted and gaitered, resting on the 72nd more warmly clad in tartan trews. Nothing could exceed the splendid form in which these regiment turned out, the bronzed and bearded faces of the soldiers under their pipe-clayed helmets showing that but few "six-year men" were in their ranks. F-A battery of Royal Horse Artillery was drawn up in a field just off the road, ready to fire the salute, and the post of honour next to the gate was assigned to the 67th Foot, a well-set-up body of men, equal to any amount of work. On the ridge above the fortress we could see the dark figures of the 5th Goorkhas, six companies of which had moved down and occupied the Upper Bala Hissar. As the General rode slowly down the long line of troops, the trumpets of the cavalry brayed out a *fanfare* and the band of each infantry regiment played right heartily, the men presenting arms with automatic precision. A halt was called just below the entrance to the Bala Hissar; and as the Union Jack was run up over the gateway by some red-jackets of the 67th, the first gun, of the royal salute of 31, was fired by the Horse Artillery. At the same instant the opening bars of the National Anthems were heard as the bands struck up, the shrill pipes of the Highlanders ringing out above all the din. The sight was a most impressive one, the sun lighting up the double line along which 4,000 bayonets sparkled, and throwing into bold relief the darker forms of men and horses where the cavalry were drawn up. In the background were the brown slopes of the Siah Sung ridge, crowned by the white line of tents which marked our camp, then almost deserted. Only a few spectators from the city clustered on the road from the Lahore gate, and watched the spectacle, the mass of the people remaining sullenly within the walls.

The smoke of the first three or four guns had not cleared off when the company of the 67th nearest the gate faced round, and, followed by their band, marched into the Bala Hissar—the first British regiment that had entered its narrow streets since 1842. (It is worthy of record that the "quickstep" played by the 67th is the same as that of the ill-fated 44th Regiment, not a man of which escaped to tell the tale of the disastrous retreat from Kabul which Pollock avenged.) Following the band, General Roberts and his little train of mounted men rode into the fortress, and took the way through its narrow streets to the Amir's garden under the walls of the Upper Bala Hissar. At either end of this garden, which is now merely a neglected wilderness, are two of the ordinary wooden native pavilions, the one to the south containing what is called the "Audience Chamber." This is approached by a flight of dirty wooden stairs, and is about twenty feet above the ground-level. The chamber is quite open on the side facing the garden, so that a crowd below could be addressed from it, and it also gives a good view over the city with its background of high hills. The room was soon filled with the gay uniforms of the General and his staff and such officers as were not absent with their regiments, and then the Darbar began, the Kabul *sirdars* crowding in at a given signal, and pressing forward to make their *salaams* to their latest conqueror. It was intended that the Amir should have accompanied General Roberts into the Bala Hissar; but at the last moment he pleaded indisposition, and was excused. His eldest son, the Heir-Apparent, was sent instead. He is a child of five or six years of age, with a monkeyish cast of face, which not even the glitter and colour of his *bizarre* coat and hat, gorgeous in green and gold, could soften or render at all prepossessing. The youngster was of little account, being squeezed against the wooden framework of the pavilion by the greasy *sirdars*, who could not control themselves in their eagerness to pay their respects. The General was not at all cordial in his reception of them; and it was not surprising, for a more servile or repulsive audience could not have been selected. Scarcely a face was visible that was not stamped with the marks of sensuality, and where age had softened these, it had replaced them by deeper lines of cunning and deception. There was a look of subdued malice in one or two faces, mingled with expectant fear of what terms were about to be imposed upon Kabul. The full figure of Daoud Shah, the late Commander-in-Chief, stood out prominently from the *bunniah*-like crowd about him, and, both in figure and bearing, he contrasted favourably with the *sirdars*. He was clothed simply in a long, grey coat, belted at the waist; while the perspiring crowd of his fellows boasted garments of silk and beautifully dyed clothes, some of the coats of many colours being so startling as to make one almost colourblind. There was one thin red line, however, which never moved; it was that formed by some 20 men of the 68th, who, with fixed bayonets, were standing to attention at the back of the narrow room, stolid as sentinels at their posts. Below, the rest of the two companies were formed up, and the band played some lively "troops,"—the airs played at the trooping of the colours. When these came to an end, a little space was cleared about the General, who read out the Proclamation, by which the punishment of Kabul was made known. It was translated, sentence by sentence, by the *munshi* of Major Hastings, Political Officer, and was listened to in perfect silence, the only token of approval being given by an old *ressaldar* of Hodson's Horse, now enjoying his pension among his native orchards of Kabul. This man, with his breast decorated with medals earned by service in India, cried out emphatically *shabash*! when one or two sentences meting out punishment to the rebels were read, and it was clear all his sympathy was with us; for, with a true soldier's instinct, he could not forgive the cowardice of the attack upon the Residency by an armed rabble, bent upon taking the lives of a few men who were their guests. The *sirdars* seemed relieved when they heard Kabul was not to be destroyed, and the disarmament of the population and the fine to be paid must have appeared to them small punishment so long as their city and fortress were left untouched. When the proclamation had been read through, they were summarily dismissed, the Wazir, the Mustaufi, Yahiya Khan (father-in-law of the Amir), and his brother Zachariah Khan, also, being asked to stay, as the General wished to speak to them. They doubtless thought they were to be consulted on questions of high policy, but their chagrin was great when they were told they would have to remain as prisoners until their conduct had been thoroughly investigated. They would be confined in separate rooms with sentries over them, and beyond one servant they would be forbidden to communicate with any of their associates. The Mustaufi fell to telling his beads at once, and the others appeared in a very wholesome state of fear. It was a startling surprise to them after all the smooth-sailing of the past few days, and they are now at leisure to ponder over their double-dealings with the British authority. This bit of by-play having been successfully got through, General Roberts left the audience chamber, and in a few minutes rode back to camp, the 67th cheering him lustily as he passed out of the garden. The long line of bayonets, sabres, and lances was traversed at a gallop, and Siah Sung camp reached; the first day of our triumph over Kabul ending as happily as it had begun.—*Pioneer*.

HYDERABAD RACES.

FOURTH DAY, Nov. 26.

First Race.—The Nizam's Military Cup, value Rs. 400, presented by the Officers of His Highness the Nizam's forces. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all horses. Distance about 2 miles.

Mr Herbert's b w g Dauntless, 11st 7lbs (Capt Hickman)	1
Raja Coomar Indra Chundra Singh's bk w g Politician, 11st 5lbs (Dignam)	2
Mr Dignam's br w g Tramp, 10st 5lbs (Cozens)	3

Politician favourite. Won by Dauntless by a length, Dick a very bad third. Time—4 mins. 16 secs.

Second Race.—The Deccan Cup, value Rs. 1,000, presented by the Government of His Highness the Nizam and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Abdool Rahman's b a c Young Revenge, 8st (Oomer)	1
Mr Maitland's b a h Salisbury, 7st 7lbs (Ramchurn)	2
Mr Welknown's b a h Glenmore, 9st 3lbs (Girard)	3
Capt Mansel Pieydell's ch a h Timoor, 8st 8lbs (Clarke)	4
Major Crosbie's g a h Koh-i-noor, 10st (Ahmed)	0
Mr Cozen's g a h Cardigan, 9st 7lbs (Owner)	0
Mr Aubery's b a h Caractacus, 9st 3lbs (Hackney)	0
Major Crosbie's g a c Mistake, 7st 2lbs (Native)	0
Mr Eyre's c a g Kilronan, 8st 8lbs (Panchoo)	0

Salisbury, Young Revenge, and Koh-i-noor, the favourites. Won by Young Revenge easily by a length and a half; Salisbury, a length or so in front of Glenmore, behind which came Timoor, Koh-i-noor very close, the rest pulling up.

Third Race.—Purse of Rs. 800, presented by the Raja Rajayan Narainder Pershad. Handicap for all horses. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Cozens' ch c h Chorister, 8st 10lbs (Owner)	1
Pundit Moolraj's b w g Wicked, 8st 8lbs (Panchoo)	2
Mr Herbert's b w g At Last, 9st 6lbs (Bowen)	3
Capt Hickman's b w g Dick Turpin, 9st 9lbs (Oomer)	0
Lieut-Col Peile's b w h Lucifer, 8st 3lbs (Hackney)	0

At Last favourite. Won by Chorister by a clear length from Wicked; At Last, a similar distance off. third; Lucifer pulled up lame. Time—59 secs., 1 min, 28 secs., 1 min. 55½ secs., 2 mins. 24 secs., 2 mins. 52 secs., and 3 mins. 51 secs.

Fourth Race.—The Chudderghaut Cup, Rs. 400, presented by the Nawab Shumshere Jung Bahadur. Second Class Handicap for all horses. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Herbert's b w g Spec, 9st 7lbs (Bowen)	1
Col Utterson's b w g General Lee, 9st 7lbs (Clarke)	2
Mr Maguire's b w g Dick, 8st 3lbs (Curreem)	3

General Lee favourite. Won by Spec easily by a length and a half, Dick a bad third. Time—1 min. 52 secs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH LAWS.

The powers and privileges of Government in calling for messages sent over the telegraph wires in India are probably not generally known. Section 5 of the Telegraph Act (Act No. 1 of 1876) runs as follows:—"On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may take temporary possession of any line of telegraph established or maintained by any company or person licensed under this Act, or may order that any message to or from any person, or relating to any specified subject shall be intercepted or communicated to the Government or any officer thereof mentioned in such order. If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or whether any act done under this section was in the interests of the public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive evidence on the point." We do not know if the Madras Government exercised the extraordinary powers conferred on them by this Act in Dr. Bilderbeck's case. If they did, they must have peculiar notions of what constitutes "public emergency." Section 17 of the Act provides that any telegraph officer who . . . . "wilfully or otherwise than by the official order of a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government, or of such other officer as the Governor-General in Council authorizes to give such order intercepts any message or any part thereof, or divulges any message, or the purport of any message or of any part thereof, to any person not entitled to receive the same . . . . shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or to fine, or to both." Section 21 runs as follows: "Whoever transmits or causes to be transmitted by telegraph a message which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine or to both." At a time when the harsh conduct of the Madras Government in Dr. Bilderbeck's case is causing so much unfavourable comment, it is as well that the public should know what the law is in connection with the use of the telegraph wires in India. The whole of the Telegraph Act is contained in 23 sections. We imagine that few people are aware of the extraordinary "powers and privileges" it confers on the Government in India. That such an Act would be tolerated in any British community out of India, seems highly improbable. It goes without saying that these powers and privileges were never intended to be exercised except under the most exceptional circumstances, such as danger to the State, &c.; but, as the Act stands, it is left to a local Government to determine what is a matter of "public emergency," and the Act, therefore, virtually authorises a fretful or meddlesome Government to pry into the history of almost any telegram that may be printed in a newspaper. It is just as well that both senders and receivers of telegrams should be aware of his fact, so that they may take precautions accordingly. —*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(From November 1 to 7 inclusive.)

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday attended a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society.

The Prince and Princess of Wales on Monday opened the new buildings for the Medical School of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Brighton on Tuesday upon the occasion of a fancy bazaar in aid of the Royal School for Daughters of Army Officers, at Roehampton.

Cabinet Councils have been held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday, all the Ministers being present upon each occasion.

Mr. Lowe, M.P., addressed a meeting on Tuesday at Grantham, and vehemently condemned the foreign and financial policy of the Government.

A public meeting was held in Galway, on Sunday, at which Mr. Parnell, M.P., and Mr. M. Henry, M.P., were present. Resolutions insisting upon reduction of rents and upon ownership of land by its cultivators were passed after speeches of a rather violent nature.

A banquet was given in the Middle Temple-hall, on Saturday, by the Bar of England to Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, who is an admitted barrister. The Attorney-General presided, and among those present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranbrook, and several of the Judges.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Lewis Gruneisen, a well-known newspaper correspondent and musical critic.

A temporary Art Exhibition was opened on Sunday at the Aldersgate Gallery, and the Rev. W. Rogers, rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, delivered an address, in which he justified the proceeding as a beneficial one in the cause of morality.

The proprietors of the London Stereoscopic Company of whom Mr. Alderman Nottage is one, have commenced an action for slander against the Lord Mayor of London for remarks made with reference to Zulu photographs alleged to be of an indecent nature.

The hearing of the summons for libel, at the instance of Mr. E. L. Lawson, against Mr. Labouchere, the editor of *Truth*, was resumed on Friday; but, Alderman Sir R. Carden refusing to allow the cross-examination to be continued, a further adjournment was granted to enable Mr. Labouchere to apply to the Queen's Bench for a *mandamus*. That Court has since granted a rule *nisi*.

A solicitor, named Fullagar, was convicted at Maidstone Assizes of embezzling £2,500 intrusted to him by a client for a specific purpose, and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, subject to the determination of a point of law raised by the prisoner's counsel.

A new steamship, of 7,500 tons and 10,000 horse power, is to be built on the Clyde for the Cunard Company. The vessel is to be named the Sahara, and will be launched in March, 1881.

A laden barge struck on a sand bank at the mouth of the Thames, on Saturday, and sank immediately, the master, his wife, and a boy being drowned.

The revival of activity in the iron trade continues, and additional furnaces are being set to work.

Several Irish Roman Catholic Bishops had an interview last week with the Lord Lieutenant, to urge the expediency of providing public works for employment of the people during the approaching winter. The Lord Lieutenant replied that such works could not be undertaken without the sanction of an Act of Parliament.

Three men, Poles or Russians, and a woman, were remanded yesterday at Lambeth Police-court upon a charge of forging Russian bank-notes, of which an immence number were found at their residence.

A boy of 16, at Liverpool, being irritated at a reproof, committed suicide by hanging himself to the banisters of the staircase.

A man, out of employment at Newcastle, attempted his wife's life and then cut his own throat. A man named Thwaites, living at Sheffield, who had been in a despondent condition on account of want of employment administered poison to his wife and then to himself. The man has died, and the woman remains in a dangerous condition.

Rates for money have been very firm all the week, and yesterday the directors of the Bank raised the discount to 3 per cent. This rise in the value of money helped to make British Railway stocks, which had been very firm, more buoyant, and the market closed with a decided advance all round. Foreign stocks, too, were tolerably firm on the whole, and Consols closed at the highest point of the week, at 98 sellers.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. M. Macleane, Mad. Ret; Admiral Charles Elmunds; Dr. T. R. Colledge, F.R.S. Edin., late of China; J. B. Buckstone; Lady Harriet Trelawney.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Cape Town to October 22, but the news is not important. Sir G. Wolseley had left Pretoria for Secocoeni's country. The Boers who recently took forcible possession of arms from the Arsenal at Middelburg are to be prosecuted for theft.

Accounts have at last been published of the engagements between the Russian expeditionary force and the Tekke Turkomans, which appear to have been decidedly adverse to the former, who have retreated to the shores of the Caspian.

The session of the Bulgarian Legislature was opened at Sofia on Sunday by Prince Alexander, who in his speech expressed gratitude to the Czar for his efforts on behalf of Bulgaria, and, after enumerating certain measures of reform, intimated that an increase of taxation was necessary. The Ministry, finding a hostile majority in the Assembly, have tendered their resignations, but the Prince has not yet accepted them.

It is believed at Vienna that the proceedings of the British Government in respect to Turkish affairs are fully approved by the Austrian Government.

The leading French journals find no cause of complaint in the pressure now being applied by the British Government to compel the Porte to carry out the reforms guaranteed by the Treaty of Berlin.

The Greek Chambers at Athens were opened on Saturday by the King, who in his speech expressed a belief that the frontier question with Turkey would be speedily and satisfactorily settled.

The Autumn elections were held on Tuesday in the United States, and according to the returns already received the Republicans were the gainers. A Republican Governor, it is believed, has been elected for New York State, and Mr. Tilden will probably retire from the Presidential contest.

Mr. Zachariah Chandler, a leading member of the Republican party, in the United States, died rather suddenly at Chicago on Saturday.

A new Ministry has been formed at Quebec, with Mr. Chapleau as Premier. The Legislative Council has passed the disputed Supply Bill, and the Legislature has been prorogued until December 10.

LATEST TELEGRAM PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE AND EGYPT.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

Berlin, Friday.—The understanding between Germany and Austria is meant to extend to Egypt. It is to-day announced that the two Governments will proceed conjointly in whatever measures are taken for the protection of bondholders' interests. It is also stated that the conferences held on the subject of Egypt at Vienna, in which Mr. Baring and M. de Blignieres have taken part, appear to have produced a favourable result, and have materially added to the prospect of an understanding upon the question between the two German Empires and the Western Powers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The semi-official *North German Gazette* to-day publishes a letter from Vienna, described as proceeding from a trustworthy source, the writer of which states that the negotiations carried on in Vienna by Messrs. Baring and De Blignieres respecting the Egyptian financial question have materially increased the prospect of a final understanding. "Messrs. Baring and De Blignieres," continues the letter, "appear to have been necessarily brought to the conviction that Austria-Hungary will not abandon her legal standpoint in the question of the mortgage creditors." The letter further states that the rights of the mortgage creditors would be energetically protected in some positive form, and that as regards the composition the sphere of action and the duration of the Liquidation and Control Commission, a basis appears to have been attained, ensuring in all probability a successful issue to the formal diplomatic negotiations still to be conducted.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE PORTE.

Paris Nov. 7.—The *Republique Francaise* to-day publishes an article approving the attitude taken up by the British Government towards the Porte, with the object of ameliorating the condition of the population in Asia Minor, "in so far," it adds "as England's action may be compatible with the rights that France will always require to be respected.

RUSSIA AND THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, describing the feeling in Russia with reference to the league between Germany and Austria, says:—"The fact that Germany, a country which down to quite recently was always by people in St. Petersburgh regarded as a kind of Russian vassal, should have had the audacity to repudiate the well-meant guardianship or friendship of Russia—and independence has here given deep offence. Rather more than a year ago the arrogance of Russian papers went so far that they vehemently demanded from Germany that she should make an offensive intervention on behalf of their just cause, and they fell into the most violent passion when a damper in the form of the well-known disclosures of the *Times* fell like a shower-bath of cold water over their heated heads. Since that day the harmony between Russia and Germany has been dissolved amid shrill discords, and the latest Vienna agreements have transformed the divergence between them into a complete severance—indeed, into the bitterest hostility. The Russian papers, with a few rare exceptions, are now preaching with all their might a crusade against the Germans in the Baltic provinces. Formerly it was only, at least, the (Russian) *St. Petersburg Gazette* which attacked the German Russians in the customary manner; but now the shrieking organ of the Panslavist party has been followed by the more respectable Russian papers, like the *Golos* and similar journals. 'Everything bearing the name of German, everybody speaking German, must be trodden in the dust.' Such is about the cry of the *Vedomoti* and the *Golos*. These two papers impetuously demand that the Russian Government shall withdraw from the Baltic provincials their privileges, that it shall proscribe the German language and introduce complete uniformity into the schools. Repeatedly have the Russian papers pointed out the danger with which Russia would be menaced in case of a German war by the 'lukewarm' Germans of the Baltic provinces. They are even called the vanguard of the German army. A month or two ago, all the world smiled at this ridiculous assertion; but to-day, when such apprehensions are quite as absurd as before the greatest Russian papers are coming forward against the privileges of the German Russians, and demanding the suppression of the German language and the complete Russification of the Baltic territory. The Russian Press, in fact, believes the Empire to be on the eve of a war with Germany, and, consequently, is doing its utmost to rouse the public feeling against Germany. Thus, on the 28th ult., the *Golos* said that France, in spite of all the favourable treaties of commerce Bismarck might offer her, would certainly never forget the humiliation Germany put upon her in 1870. And the *Novoye Vremya* expresses its opinion that all Europe must be on its guard against Germany—against *Germania irredenta*. Austria and Russia must have a clear idea as to the quarter against which the Germany efforts to attain unity are directed. Austria has her own German provinces as well as Russia. The *Novoye Vremya* does not content itself, however, with attempting to irritate Austria against Germany; it strives to stir up the south Slavs also against Austria. It asks, among other things, 'When does Austria mean to withdraw again from the territories she has occupied on the Hamus?' And, it adds, 'It would be political suicide on the part of the south Slave if they tolerated Austria's remaining on the Balkans. The danger is near; we must no longer delay; the necessary measures of precaution must be taken.' Among these measures the *Novoye Vremya* appears to understand the despatch of a number of 'missionaries,' or emissaries like those Russia prudently sent to the Balkan peninsula before plunging into war with the Porte, and who understood perfectly well how to stir up insurrection among the Bulgarians and Bosnians. The concluding words of the *Novoge Vremya* are, it must be admitted, much tamer; at least no trace of the war cry is perceptible therein. It says, 'If in Vienna and Pesth people have lost all moral feeling, and if the obligations entered upon towards the peoples that were to be liberated are forgotten, it would be the business of the Porte to call the attention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to its duties of bear humanity, thereby covering it with shame and disgrace, and present as striking proofs of the justice of its rebuke the instances of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.' It would be a strange consequence of the Austro-German alliance if it led, as this sentence tends to indicate, to a *rapprochement* between Russia and Turkey."

LAWSON V. LABOUCHERE.

At Guildhall Police-court on Nov. 7, the case of "Lawson v. Labouchere" stood on the lists by adjournment; but it was not supposed that any further action could be taken, as the argument on the mandamus has not yet been heard. Mr. Gorst, Q. C., and Mr. Lumley are engaged for Mr. Lawson against the *mandamus*, which will be heard some time next week in the Court of Queen's Bench. Considerable interest attaches to the decision, as it will be the ruling case in future in regard to libel cases. Mr. Lawson, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Wildey Wright were in attendance at the hour fixed.

On taking his seat,

Sir Robert Carden said—I understand that since our last meeting a rule *nisi* has been granted, and I hear a notice has been served on me this morning.

Mr. Martin.—It has been served on the City Solicitor.

Sir Robert Carden.—Oh, then it has been served on the City Solicitor, and he has accepted service for me.

Mr. Poland.—On the part of the Prosecutor I may say that he has been served with a notice this morning, and now the case merely waits a day for cause to be shown in due course, when we shall have a decision on a very important question, more especially as cases of libel are so frequent at the present day. The only question at present is as to the most convenient course to pursue now.

Mr. Wildey Wright.—Of course Mr. Wyman, for whom I appear—and, I beleive, Mr. Labouchere also—are most anxious that the case should be continued with as little delay as possible, and they personally would be very glad if, consistently with the process of procedure of public business, they could oppose an adjournment; but they feel that it would be absolutely useless to go through work to-day which might, in the end, prove nugatory, and which, probably, would have to be gone over a second time. Under these circumstances I cannot, on behalf of Mr. Wyman, oppose an adjournment, much as I should like the case to proceed. The only thing to be done in the position in which we now stand is to have the matter adjourned until as early a date as possible, and then there will be no difficulty, in the event of the question as to the mandamus not having been discussed, or the decision not having been given, to fix a further specific time for the hearing of the case. That seems to me, Sir Robert, to be the proper course to follow, subject to your wish and that of the prosecution. I desire it to be distinctly understood that my client wishes the adjournment to be as short as possible.

Mr. Labouchere.—I am told that the arguments as to the mandamus cannot come on until next Thursday; and, in that cause, it would be a waste of time to adjourn merely until Friday next.

Sir R. Carden.—Under any circumstances, I could not hear the case further to-day. That would be quite out of my power. As I am, in fact, debarred from going into the matter pending the issue of the application for a mandamus to the Court of Queen's Bench, I cannot possibly hear the case further until that question is decided, and it is most important to have a decision upon it, now that so many libels are being complained of. This question, which has been a moot question for many years, has been ably argued on one side by the Attorney General, and as ably on the other side by Mr. Wright, and it is necessary, and most important, that it should be finally settled, so that other persons may be guided in their proceedings in the future. Police courts take different views on the subject. I have my own view upon it—I do not say I have acted on my own view; but I have acted on the view of what I supposed to be the law, and by the direction of the Attorney General. In the circumstances, I shall be very glad to adjourn the case until this day fortnight.

Mr. Poland.—The only difficulty which occurs to me is this—supposing that day might not be convenient for the Attorney General, who has a great many things to attend to, what course would the Court then take?

Sir R. Carden.—We shall adjourn until this day fortnight, unless some reason is shown in the interval that that day would be inconvenient either for the Attorney General, Mr. Wright, or Mr. Labouchere.

Mr. Labouchere.—If by that time a mandamus has not been granted, and the matter has not been decided, I presume that a further adjournment, as a matter of form, would take place.

Sir R. Carden.—We will adjourn until this day fortnight, provided the question as to a mandamus has been argued and settled by that time.

Mr. Poland.—I understand Mr. Labouchere to mean that if the question of a mandamus should not have been decided within the time indicated, the parties should not have the trouble of attending here for the mere purpose of a formal adjournment only.

Mr. Labouchere.—The case, I think, should be adiourned to a specific date.

Mr. Poland.—Then we will adjourn until this day fortnight on the understanding that that will be a convenient day for all parties, and that the question as to the mandamus has, meanwhile, been argued and settled.

Sir R. Carden.—Yes.

This arrangement was accordingly agreed to, and the parties left the court.

THE BATTLE OF DENGIL TEPE.

(*From Times' Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, Nov 1.

News of the ill fated Akhal Tekke expedition is only now beginning to make its appearance in the Russian Press. A letter in the *Golos* of Wednesday, dated Beurma, the 10th ult., a translation of which you will have already received, shows very conclusively that the general belief in a thorough disaster to the Russian arms was not unfounded. The little information which it gives, although vague, and evidently trimmed and revised for Russian perusal, is clearly intended to convey the intelligence, hitherto only hinted at, that not only did the Russian columns suffer a decisive repulse, with great loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, but were also pursued in their retreat by the Tekkes as far as Beurma itself. This is all that the correspondent of the *Golos* can possibly mean when he states that on the 15th of September they fell back on Beurma and that the Tekkes continue to harass them every night, often emptying the wells at the halting-places. On the 28th the Russians retired still further to the rear to the position of Ferokan, where General Tergukasoff met the retreating troops whom he had just been appointed to command. They are now busy preparing felt kibitkas for their winter quarters. The *Golos* of to-day publishes another letter relating to the expedition, dated from Khodjemkala as far back as the 19th of August. The letter is therefore, of course, of no interest now, and would even have been of little importance had it reached its destination in a reasonable time, for it is chiefly confined to relating how the Karakalintsi Turcomans were employed at a price to dig wells for the troops each time they encamped and to bring them fruits from the villages of the Oasis; how the wild boars around Khodjemkala, which are unclean to the Turcomans and forbidden as food, proved a providential blessing to the badly-provisioned Russian troops; and how the thick walls of the enemy's forts, built of clay, kneaded together with finely chopped barley-straw, looked as though they could withstand a great deal of battering from the Russian artillery. A description of a Tekke Sirdar, a Turcoman chief, won over by the late General Lazareff to the Russian cause, and a dissertation on Turcoman or Persian carpets close this letter in the *Golos*.

Yesterday's *Novoy Vremya* contains a later communication from the expedition of a more interesting character, though but an amplification of the report of the same affair already forwarded by me to you from the *Golos*. The writer, after referring to the council of war held on the 31st of August by the temporary commander, General Lomakin, when it was resolved to deal a decisive blow at Dengil Tepe and Ashkabat, goes on to relate the disastrous affair of Dengil Tepe as follows:—

"On the 6th of September, having received orders to move forward after the advanced guard, we marched on until we came to the only aul (collection of kibitkas, or tents) which had not been deserted by its inhabitants, though it turned out afterwards that all the young men capable of bearing arms had gone to Dengil Tepe, leaving only the old men, women, and children behind in the village. On the 7th of September we joined the advanced guard. That night, for the first time, the Tekkes made their appearance, stealing up to our picket line and wounding one dragoon. On the 8th preparations were made for storming Dengil Tepe, where, we learnt, the fortifications were pretty strong, and that they enclosed not less than 8,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry. It was decided to advance as lightly laden as possible, taking a lesser number of camels (25 to a battalion), while the remaining transports, under cover of six mixed companies, were to go on separately, keeping near the main body. Besides this, the advance guard under Prince Dolgoroukoff, was ordered to move at 3 o'clock in the morning and the main force at 4; but to the astonishment of everybody the entire advance guard started at 2 o'clock a.m. on the 9th, while the main force only left at 6 in order to cover the whole of the transports. Although the troops were tired for want of sleep during the night, they were in excellent spirits; the buglers played inspiriting tunes, the regimental choirs sang favourite Circassian ballads, and the soldiers, conversing among themselves, remarked with regard to the Tekkes that, 'as they had thrashed the Turks, so they would soon make short work of those old-clothes men.' Officers began to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

of taking Merv, the Mecca of the Tekkes. We proceeded in full order of battle, formed like a square, in one corner of which were the transports. Before we had gone six versts on the road towards the point where we were to make the attack, a note was received from the Chief of the Staff to the effect that the Tekkes were showing themselves in large numbers. There was general delight at this information, and we began to look to our arms. The commander of the column cautiously sent forward a sotnia of Cossacks and a sotnia under the well-known robber chief Tumaeff to follow the movements of the enemy appearing on the mountain side. Quick as lightning the Tekkes on their swift horses dashed upon our cavalry line, and after a hand-to-hand fight, our cavalry retired, leading the enemy on to our line of Infantry. The 'children of the desert' [illegible] galloped on some 1,800ft., surrounding the transport laager; but our artillery and rifle fire soon forced them to recoil, leaving 30 bodies on the ground. Our loss was only seven men killed, and, thanks to the commander, Borch, the transport laager was saved. It was a striking scene. Masses of the Tekkes, in variously coloured robes, with turbans or sheep-skin caps, scimitar-shaped swords in their hands, and antiquated rifles slung across their backs, threw themselves in a wild gallop upon our cavalry, shouting madly, and preceded by certain remarkable horsemen, who careered about before the eyes of our troops like circus riders, but vanished the moment they perceived the danger of their daring feats. This occurred at 11 o'clock in the morning. It was then that another note was received from the Chief of the Staff asking us to make haste as it was most urgent. Notwithstanding, therefore, the exhaustion of the troops, we hastened forward at a quick march, and almost at a run as soon as we perceived the firing of the advance guard intensified. The eagerness of the troops for the fray was considerably increased when, halfway on the road, we came across a Cossack of the Poltava Regiment, who had been sent as a messenger to Count Borch, and had been cut down. Imagine this picture—a naked and headless human body, in the breast of which a square hole had been cut, and a shoulder-strap of the Poltava sotnia showing the rank and nationality of the victim stuck in the wound. This sight drew tears from the eyes of some of the soldiers and fearful imprecations from the mouths of others. The advance guard was then attacking the outworks of the enemy's position, approaching to within 500 paces. The Tekkes, armed with all kinds of weapons and throwing up their caps with the shout of 'Sallah,' advanced to within 200 paces of our men. Prince Wittgenstein ordered two sotnias of the Daghestan Regiment and two squadrons of Dragoons, with a rocket battery, to attack on the left and dislodge the enemy from a mill in which they had taken up position. This was done, and the Tekkes had to abandon the mill and several of their dead. On the arrival of the main body at half-past 3, the enemy took refuge in the fortress. The outworks were already in the possession of our troops, but the rifle and artillery fire was stronger than ever. The front facade of Dengil Tepe was fortified by a high wall, in front of which was a deep trench, defended by masses of the enemy. In advance stood the Tekke riflemen, whose correctness of aim was [illegible] by the large number of our killed and wounded officers. The front facade was attacked from the left by the Sappers and the Kurin Regiment, whose fire was directed partly on the aul and partly on the fortress to their right, full of and surrounded by Tekkes. On the rear stood a mountain battery, shelling the aul from a distance of 2,100ft. The attack, although General Lomakin was present, was commanded by Prince Dolgoroukoff. The cavalry at this moment stood opposite the eastern side of the fortress under the command of Prince Wittgenstein, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. At about 4 o'clock the women and children tried to make their escape, but were prevented by order of the Chief of the Staff. At the same time, however, strict discipline was maintained and no one fell a victim to military licence. The outworks of the fortress of Dengil Tepe were thus captured by the preliminary attack, and at about 3 30 all the troops were devided into two columns, the first commanded by Count Porch, the second by Prince Dolgoroukoff, both being under the superior orders of General Lomakin. A general storming of the position was then decided upon, and Count Borch was directed to attack the northern facade of the fortress with artillery in the rear. Arriving at the appointed place, the battalions were reformed in two lines of companies, with two companies in each, and a skirmishing line was then thrown out to within 250 paces of the enemy's wall, where it met with a strong rifle fire, reaching even beyond the second line to the batteries. The line halted and took advantage of a ditch or trench whence it could return the fire. Such was the situation at a quarter to 5 o'clock when the order was given to begin a general assault on the stronghold. The signal was given, and forward went the men with loud shouts of 'Hurrah.' I have never before seen such a sight. Officers and soldiers rushed bravely on, the artillery fire increased, and the cries and noise quite drowned the voice of the man who stood in the minaret with a green flag in his hands encouraging the true believers. The crucial minute had arrived, when suddenly appeared before our battalions a large trench about 7ft. wide and a high wall. In spite of the high parapet, our soldiers, by supporting one another, had already succeeded in mounting the enemy's breastworks, when horror! at that decisive moment, as though they had sprung out of the very earth, several thousands of desperate Tekkes leapt into view. Our brave men were astounded by this unexpected onslaught, and, looking behind, saw that there was not one man in reserve. Before this mass of Tekkes, therefore, they gave way. The enemy, who had 20 men to each one of us, and who had yet more strength behind the wall, over which even the women threw stones and poured boiling water on us, seemed invincible. The Tekkes, headed by Noor Verdi Khan and other leaders, fought a hand-to-hand fight against some of the bravest regiments of the Caucasus. The struggle was fearful. We all thought that the day was lost, but wished to sell our lives dearly. With bayonet, sword, and revolver we went to work. One soldier of the Sappers, Panin by name, who had bayoneted two Tekkes, was disarmed, and then, closing with a Tekke, armed only with a sword, he threw him to the ground and was about to give the *coup de grâce*, when he was killed by the surrounding enemy. To my right a couple of soldiers were carrying back a wounded lieutenant, and as soon as they saw that the Tekkes had got up to them, they placed the wounded officer on the ground and set themselves to defend him. On our right, at this juncture, the Shirvan Battalion advanced with flying colours, the commander of the battalion, dangerously wounded in the breast, being carried on in front; but the same fate awaited them. The wounded commander, Major Savenoff, was cut to pieces, and four of the officers who attempted to defend him were seriously wounded by sabre cuts. The enemy were already within 30 paces of our batteries, but we did not retire further than the artillery. Halting before the guns, in an instant we reformed in column and with loud hurrahs again advanced to the attack. Those many-coloured robes were now seen to make way before us, and the enemy fled to take refuge in the fortress. The enemy not only came out of their fortified position at one point, but on every side. The number of our troops in the attack was not more than 1,000 men, while the enemy must have numbered no fewer than 15,000, and in spite of this disadvantage our brave troops, encircled by the Tekkes on all sides, checked their retreat, quickly reformed, and again turned upon the enemy, throwing him back into the fortress. The soldiers fought bravely, and not a single trophy was allowed to fall into the enemy's hands. In the evening we all assembled in the laager, and there learnt the extent of our losses, which were 161 men and eight officers killed, with 299 men and 17 officers wounded. It is said that there were about 2,000 Tekkes killed and about as many again wounded. Among the enemy's killed were several remarkable personages, Noor Verdi Khan, for instance, and the celebrated Tekke brave, Kaqa Batira. About the 10th of September we had received information that Noor Verdi Khan had brought 6,000 cavalry from Askhabata to the relief of their besieged brethren."

It will be noticed that the numbers of Russians engaged in the fight and also the killed and wounded are very small as given in the above letter, which otherwise appears to have been written by an eye-witness, and certainly gives a very graphic and interesting account of the event. As to the statement that the Russians eventually drove the Tekkes back into their position and maintained their ground, it does not appear to be borne out by the Correspondent of the *Golos*, for example, and by intelligence from other sources.

The *Novoye Vremya* of to-day, commenting upon the above letter, expresses itself very bitterly on the series of military mistakes which contributed to bring this disaster on the Russian army, and which in a few hours nullified all the efforts made by Russia with men and money during the last ten months to achieve the ostensible object of the Trans-Caspian expedition. Indeed, the Plevna tragedy on a smaller scale would seem to have been accurately played here again at Geok Tepe. The Russians, under-rating the number, armament, and valour of their foes, attacked a strongly-fortified position with a sovereign contempt for the beggarly elements of tactical warfare which prescribe that a commander shall never move against his enemy without dividing his forces into two classes—assailants and reserves. But again, the assault being once resolved on, the vanguard under Dolgoroukoff did not start at 3 in the morning, and the main body at 4 as preconcerted, which would have enabled the two columns to communicate and co-operate with each other in case of emergency; but the former, on the contrary, began to advance at 2 a.m., being an hour earlier than agreed upon, and the latter at 6, two hours later, so that the vanguard and the bulk of the force attacking must have been separated by a distance at least from 12 to 16 English miles. Another point, too, must cause the utmost perplexity in the minds of your readers, and induce them almost to inquire whether certain figures have been confused by accident or by wilful intent. The expedition when it started from Tchikislar was officially admitted to consist of from 20,000 to 30,000 men, or about an ordinary army corps, though at the time of the attack on Geok Tepe this imposing force, according to the above quoted letter, seems to have dwindled down to 1,400. Now, even allowing for an unusual mortality from disease, it still remains a deep mystery what has become of the rest of the invading army. If it has been split up into various converging columns, whereof the body defeated at Geok Tepe forms but one, then all that close observers can say is that no geographical details as to the whereabouts or line of march of the other fractional armies have ever yet oozed out through the tenacious fingers of the Military Censor. It was surely no disgrace, therefore, for 1,400 Russians to be "beaten, robbed, and thrashed" by a host of 15,000 desert rovers, protected by ditches and breastworks, however imperfectly armed, and the only wonder in the circumstances is that a single Muscovite escaped to tell the tale. The *Novoye Vremya* would fain discover the cause of the disaster in the incautious ambition of General Lomakin and his preponderating influence at the council of war held on the 31st of August, being virtually then commander-in-chief, when there was no hope of Lazareff's recovery, and when it was nevertheless resolved to advance. But whatever the causes of their defeat and whatever its extent, it seems plain, at least, that the Russians have been compelled to abandon all hope of achieving the object of the Trans-Caspian Expedition this year, and it cannot be doubted that they are now in full retreat towards Krasnovodsk and Tchikislar. The frequent military councils recently held at Livadia are now thought to have been mainly busied with the details of a fresh campaign against the Tekke Turcomans which shall admit of no disaster, and General Kaufmann, who left St. Petersburg for Tashkend a few days ago, is doubtless the bearer of instructions on the subject. There are several reports here that General Skobeleff the younger who first achieved his spurs in desert warfare, will be asked to retrieve the defeat inflicted on Generals Lomakin and Tergukasoff. Meanwhile, too, the Tekkes on their part, though flushed with victory, will not be idle, and it will be well for the Russians, when they next advance to punish the denizens of the desert, to make sure that they have used the interval to better purpose than their adversaries in preparing for the struggle.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural [illegible] of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co.; Bolton & Co.; D. Fernandes & Co., and Hajee Moledina [illegible], Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; [illegible] & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieff & Co., [illegible]; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; [illegible] & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Sons, Ahmednagar; [illegible] in towns.—[Advt.]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hippocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dysphoea (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is absolutely harmless. We are daily consulted by letter and otherwise by those who desire to know if the ANTI-FAT is truly a harmless medicine, to which inquiries we can, from our large observation, most sincerely and positively answer in the affirmative, but various other questions are propounded by those who, from having regarded their obesity an indication of health, are fearful of injurious effects from a remedy known to reduce corpulency. One wants to know "If the fat is removed, will the skin not be wrinkled or furrowed?" A knowledge of the anatomy of the human skin, and of its wonderful contractile nature, is only necessary to convince any person who might have similar apprehensions that the skin readily adapts itself to a changed habit of body. Not only is the skin not furrowed by a reduction of corpulency, but from the alterative or blood-purifying effects of this medicine the skin when blotched or rough is made more smooth, clear, and beautiful.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT requires no particular change of diet while using it. Since writing our first little circular treatise upon the subject of Corpulence many hundreds of cases have come under our personal observation, and in all good results have followed the use of the Anti-Fat. In no case has any unpleasant or injurious effect been produced. Instead of regarding obesity as an abnormal condition, many people have erroneously considered it as an evidence of health, and any agent that reduces fat is therefore at once suspected of being injurious. Starting to reason from the false position that fat is an evidence of health, it is not surprising that they should, very naturally, fall into the error of supposing that an agent possessing properties capable of reducing corpulency would prove injurious to the health. Reasoning, however, from the rational basis that an undue deposition of fat, constituting obesity, is not a healthy but a morbid condition, it is quite as natural for us to arrive at the opposite conclusion, which is sustained by experience and observation, i.e., that the reduction of fat in cases of corpulency is invariably followed by an improvement of strength, spirits, and physical comforts.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT must be used perseveringly. A very extensive observation has convinced us that in the majority of cases the ANTI-FAT must be taken for from two to three and, in rare cases, even four weeks before the patient will begin to notice much reduction of flesh, after which the loss goes on rapidly—generally from three to five pounds a week. To the over-sanguine we desire to say that ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT does not possess miraculous power. Its workings are in harmony with Nature's laws. It is one of Nature's remedies. It overcomes the morbid condition of obesity by removing the exciting cause, acting upon the food in the stomach, and preventing the conversion of starch and sugar into fat. As systems vary in their susceptibility to medicines, in some, because the experience of a neighbour, on using one bottle of ANTI-FAT, has not been fully realised, refuse a trial. Is it reasonable to suppose that a condition that has existed for years can be thus easily overcome? Take a case of dyspepsia, for example where the functions of the stomach have become deranged, would any one expect an immediate cure, even though the most effective medicine be employed? Precisely similarly must be the cure of this abnormal condition—obesity—be effected. The functions of the stomach are in an abnormal condition, and must be corrected by a gradual process.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal" of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight, depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who has always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact which she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept, 30, 1879.
"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W.C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends. —Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT Reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.
"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week—Yours respectfully.

"HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, sold by all Chemists. Trade Mark, "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyright). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL STREET-BUILDINGS, LONDON, W.C.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200, 00
RESERVE FUND .... £80 ,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500,000.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE: 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED.

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed .... at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S "BULL DOG" ALE.

BOTTLED BY ROBERT PORTER & CO.

THIS well-known Ale is specially selected from Bass & Co.'s well matured Brewings, and is from its five tonic properties, delicate flavour, and refreshing effect, specially suitable to hot climates.

Apply to
EWART, LATHAM & CO.
Agents, 3, Church Lane.
Bombay, 20th October 1879.

NOTICES.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Society, and are prepared to issue POLICIES for MARINE INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GADDUM & Co.
7, Church Gate Street. Agents in Bombay.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT IN BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 89, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes unassailable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10 Rampart Rows.

GO AND SEE
THE CASH BAZAAR.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

IMMENSE ARRIVALS.

GOODS OF ALL CLASSES.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

YOU WILL FIND ALL YOU REQUIRE THERE.

MEIFFRE BROTHERS'

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OR
CRAWFORD MARKET.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,
(ENGRAVERS.)
BOMBAY: 4, Hummum Street, POONA: East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal-face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock, Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

JEWELLERY.

LADIES'
- GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.
- ALBERTS.
- NECKLETS.
- BRACELETS.
- BROOCHES.
- EAR-RINGS.
- BAR DROPS.
- WEDDING RINGS.
- KEEPERS.
- CROSSES.
- RIBBON SLIDES.

GENTLEMEN'S
- GOLD ALBERTS.
- STUDS.
- SLEEVE LINKS.
- SOLITAIRES.
- SIGNET RINGS.
- SCARF RINGS.
- LOCKETS.
- CHARMS & SEALS.
- SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
- SWIVELS.
- GOLD KEYS.

A Large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazillian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Aluminium Frames.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery undertaken and executed by skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
Bombay: 4, Hummum Street. Poona: 1, East Street.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
THORPE & COMPANY.

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20	0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27	[illegible]

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	20	0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	20	0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	10	0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	14	0

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	70 to 80	0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs.	a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35	
Vest Do. Do.	8	0

TROWSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16	
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16	
Real White American Drill	4	0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27	0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8	0
Best American Drill Suit	10	0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system each	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

HAVE JUST OPENED out a LARGE STOCK of NEW GOODS in every DEPARTMENT specially selected for the present season.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	a.	
"Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with Collar attached	6	8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with Collar attached	5	8	"
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, best quality	5	8	"
All Long Cloth	4	0	"
Best Quality Oxford Cloth, with Collar attached	6	0	"
Fine Spun Silk, neat Patterns, Collar attached	13	8	"
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk	9	0	"
" Silk and Wool " "	9	8	"

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs.	a.	
"The Zephyr Cloth," very light and cool	11	0	each
Oxford, absorbing and cool	11	0	"
Cambric	7	8	"
Silk and Wool, soft light, most comfortable	19	0	"
All silk (a great luxury) for the hot weather	26	0	"
Wove Flannel for the cold weather	19	0	"

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	a.	
Linen Pin Scarf, new shades	1	8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from 3 8 to	5	0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spots	2	8	each
Silk Long Scarfs, in all the new, plain and Fancy Colours	5	8	"
Silk Windsors " " "	3	0	"
Black Silk Ties in every width from 1 to	3	8	"
The New Silk Pin Scarfs (suited to present style of Coats), in all colours	3	8	"
The "Four-in-hand," makes a splendid knot, in all colours	3	8	"

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	a.	
Pith Helmets and Sun Hats, a good assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen 5 to	6	8	each
Drill on Cork Helmets, covered white drill	8	8	"
Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen 13 8 to	15	0	"
Andrée's Terai Hat for Ladies and Gentlemen	18	8	"
Tweed Hats, new shapes	5	0	"
Felt Hats, in all the new shapes, in Brown, Black, Drab and Fawn	9	8	"
Fine Muslin Pugrees	2	0	"
Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe	20	0	"
Cavalry Spike Rs. 10 8, Gilt Chin Chain	5	0	"
Infantry " " 7 8 "	5	0	"

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, RIDING WHIP CORDS, &c., &c.
Specially selected for Indian Wear,

Our new Catalogue forwarded on application.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. THE VICEROY
AND THE
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CLOCKS.

The Anchor 8-day Time-Piece, with Barometer, Thermometer and Calendar, in Nickel and Gold, and standing on Marble Plinth, size 9 inches high, fitted in case for travelling.
Price—Rs. 135, Cash.

Marble Clocks

Of every description, suitable for the Drawing or Dining-room, Black Marble, Black and Red, Black and Green, with Gold lines.
Priced Cash—Rs. 74, 95, and 102.

Clocks

In handsome Carved Ebony cases, with Red and Blue China Dials, and ornamentation, with deep tone Gong, revival of the early English style.
Priced Cash—Rs. 180, 225 and 270.

Bracket Clocks.

In Walnut and Oak Wood, &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 48 and 75.

Ditto.

Striking on deep toned Gong.
Cash—Rs. 86, 117 and 122.

Handsome Ormolu and White Marble Drawing-room Clocks, style Louis XIV., &c.
Priced Cash—Rs. 45, 59, 70, 117.
On Stand with Glass Shades.

School and Office Wall Clocks.

Cash—Rs. 16, 18, 20, 25, 50, 72, 100, 140, 158, 162.

The Army and Navy Clock.

Priced Cash—Rs. 50, 60, 65 and 80.

Carriage Clocks,

In great variety, priced from Rs. Cash 86 to 216.

Full particulars on application.

All Watch and Clock Repairs executed on the premises with care and despatch by Experienced English Workmen.

November 17, 1879. RAMPART ROW.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ELIZA McCARTHY, WIDOW, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ELIZA McCARTHY, late of Mount Pleasant, in the Town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, widow, deceased, who died at Douglas aforesaid on the 9th day of December, 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT annexed) were GRANTED on the 10th day of November, 1879, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ROBERT BAUMBACH, Esquire, are required on or before MONDAY, the 22nd day of December next, to send to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will remit the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to ELIZA RESINA CLUCAS, widow, the daughter and sole Executrix of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY of hers in their hands, are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated his 17th day of November, 1879.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome powerful Grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a Cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces, Rs. 1,000.

A handsome black Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16 hands, up to great weight, regularly ridden, first charger R. H. A. Price Rs. 1,000.

A white Waler Gelding, 7 years, 15 2 high, a perfectly broken charger; is very good-looking, and carries himself grandly in saddle; is also broken to harness. Price Rs. 700.

A grey Arab, 8 years old, 14 2 high, a well-broken Cavalry and Horse Artillery charger. Rs. 600.

A handsome Chesnut well-bred Waler Mare, 6 years, 15 hands high, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces. Rs. 700.

A Grey Arab, 9 years old, 14-1½ high, very clever hack and hunter; has also been ridden on parade, goes in harness. Rs. 800

A Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3½ high, very cashy, carries 13 stone well, is a splendid trotter, and gallops well. Rs. 450.

A handsome and high-caste Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover with pleasant paces; has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, would make a pleasant lady's hack. Rs. 600.

An English Miniature Brougham in good order, Rs. 650.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, October 30th, 1879.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL WINE AND PROVISION STORES,
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH STORES.

- Prime York Hams.
- Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
- Stilton Cheese.
- Double Gloster Cheese.
- Swiss Milk.
- Confectionery.
- Chocolate.
- Chocolate Creams.
- Bon Bon Cossaques.
- Tasmania Jams.
- &c., &c.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF MEADOW STREET AND FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for	Rs. 6,30,500
Cash	" 3,446
	Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,
In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 104, Clive Street, Calcutta, or to the Agents in Bombay,

Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
2, Rampart Row.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

AT the FIFTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported.

That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.

That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had peen paid to the representatives of deceased members, and

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS are now upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A QUARTER STERLING, and the REVENUE upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING per annum.

Copies of Annual Report and all further information can be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secy.
BOMBAY BRANCH, 12, Rampart Row.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FRANK ORR,
HOUSE, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENT,
MAHABLESHWUR.

SPECIAL AGENT for Goods manufactured and imported by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

Visitors to the Hill will find all the Goods supplied by this well-known firm obtainable here, which will save them the trouble of bringing up their own supplies.

F. ORR,
House, Commission, & General Agent, Mahableshwur.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realised for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30	" 3 4
" 3	TRIUMPH...	" 28	" 3 0
" 4	IONE	" 24	" 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS...	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
" 6	MEDON	" 20	" 2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18	" 2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18	" 2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15	" 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE	" 18	" 2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA..	" 15	" 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY MILD FLAVORED.

No.		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA	" 15	" 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, [illegible] MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible]; [illegible] Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.